Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1840. **3,179.**

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 29th June 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, June 29, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy. at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, June 29, 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "HIGGINSON" 453 Tons, WM. HOGG, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail with dispatch.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "LINTIN," 553 Tons, J. GILLMAN, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her cargo engaged will sail with dispatch.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 29th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "CALEDONIA," of 518 Tons, Captain CAMMELL, will have quick dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND Co.—Bombay, 29th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship "CESTRIAN," of 381 Tons, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Commander, will sail on or before the 5th Proximo.—For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 29th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will sail in a few days.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOOLER AND Co.—Bombay Green, 29th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will land passengers at Madras, the River built Ship "CATHERINE," of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will sail on the 1st proximo. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The A. I. fast sailing Ship "WILLIAM TURNER," JOHN ROALS, Commander, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

POLLEXPEN, MILNE AND Co.

Forbes' Street, 29th June 1840.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co. in 3 and 6 Dozen cases.

Received from J. W. Bridges, London.

Superior Sherry	at Rs.	18
Ditto Sparkling Champaign	„ „	35

Received from C. P. Fletcher and Co. London.

Sparkling Champaign 1st quality	at Rs.	45
Ditto.....Do.....2d..Do...	„ „	35

Received from Hemery Brothers Jersey.

Amontillado Sherry vint 1822	at Rs.	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints	„ „	12
Royals Oporto Company's Port, Vint 1834	„ „	18
Claret Laffitte Vint 1834	„ „	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints	„ „	12
Sparkling Champaign first growth of	„ „	35
Ditto Burgundy	„ „	30
Hock Rudesheim and Hockheim	„ „	20
Sauterne, Vint 1834	„ „	15
Cognac Brandy	„ „	15
Cognac Cherry Brandy in Pints	„ „	10
Dutch Curacoa in Jugs	„ „	25
Noyau 1st quality	„ „	25
Liqueurs assorted	„ „	24

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Tuesday the 30th Instant, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co., will submit for sale at their Rooms, Sundry piece Goods (uncleared Lots) Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs—pieces of Net; Colored Cotton Socks—English Cotton Tape; Brandy Bitters; Spirits of Hartshorn—twenty Percussion Guns, twisted Barrells and Patent Breaches, Black and White narrow Brimmed Gentlemen's Silk and Beaver Hats; Table and Plate Brushes—Common Iron Locks—Brass Dog Collars—Iron Claw Hammers—A Large quantity of Rejected Bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies—between two and three hundred Hams, and the same quantity of Pine Cheeses very slightly damaged; rejected fresh Provisions in Cannisters, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Grey Arab Horse 14 | 1 high, nearly six years old, answers for either Saddle or Harness, sound and free from vice.

A Chariot adapted for the monsoon, and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

FRESH HAMS, CHEESE, &c.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, To-morrow the 30th instant, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Fresh Pine and Berkly Cheeses and Prime York Hams, just landed from the "*Lintin.*"

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

RECEIVED PER "QUEEN VICTORIA."

MARDER'S

SUPERB CAOUTCHOUC.

WATERPROOF JET.

FOR preserving and instantaneously producing a beautiful polish on Harness, Carriage Heads, Gig aprons, and Leather work in general.

It is highly recommended for Ladies' India Rubber Shoes, &c.

This preparation is quite free from any disagreeable smell, requires no labour, renders the Leather soft and flexible, prevents it from cracking or getting mouldy, is impervious to wet, may be handled without soiling the hands, and after a few applications produces a permanent polish almost equal to Patent Leather.

DIRECTIONS.—Let the leather be made perfectly CLEAN and DRY, then with a small piece of soft Sponge apply the Jet smoothly over the Article, it will dry immediately and be fit for use. On new or porous leather it may be necessary to repeat the application once or twice before a sufficient polish is produced.

Price Rupees 3½ per bottle. To be had only of BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE and Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

TO MESSES, &c.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO. have just received per "*Caledonia*" a few Cheshire Cheeses hermetically sealed in excellent preservation, they are disposing of at the low rate of eight annas per pound.

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

TO SPORTSMEN.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO., have received for Sale "on Commission," the undermentioned Fire Arms, viz.

1 Rifle in case complete, 1 oz. bore made by *Samuel and Charles Smith* London	Rs.	450
1 Tiger Rifle ¾ oz. bore do. by *Standonmayer*	„	200
An Elegant Rifle ¾ oz. bore do. by *Nock*	„	350
1 Double Barrelled Gun in case complete made by *J. Williams*, London	„	300
1 Do..do..do..do...do. by *Joe Manton*	„	500
1 Do..do..do..do..do. by *Jackson*	„	175
1 Pair nearly new over Barrell Percussion Pistols made by *Mills* London, in case complete	„	350
1 Pair do. do. Long Barrell Rifle Pistols in case complete, made by *Forsyth and Co.* London		

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

A handsome Bay Arab Charger, 15 hds. high, 5 years old, sound and free from vice. Rs. 800. Also an Arab Horse and Harness Rs. 1000.—Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

FOR SALE—A complete Set of German Silver comprising one hundred Pieces—Kings Pattern.

Price Rupees..60

Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 3d Proximo, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co, will sell by Public Auction at a House situated at the corner between the Sudder Adawlut and Police Office at Mazagon, the Household Furniture of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Handsome Blackwood Furniture, Rich Plated and silver Ware, a valuable Library of Books, 2 Horses, a Buggy &c. Further particulars will appear hereafter.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 29th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	„	1
Policies of Insurance	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	„	8
Bills of Lading	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each	„	8

Bombay, 29th June 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

Bombay Castle 10*th June* 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th June, 1840.

The order issued by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Salter, dated the 27th of April last, appointing Cornet Interpreter and Quarter Master E. K. Money, of the 2d regiment of light cavalry, to act as detachment staff to the troops detailed in the margin, is confirmed.

2d squadrons 2d L. C.
37th regiment N. I.

Brigadier E. F. Waters, C. B., who was appointed a Brigadier of the 2d class, in Government General Orders of the 3d instant, is posted to the station of Ferozepore.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Captain C. Cooper, of the 23d regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 27th March last, is, at his own request, cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

43d regiment native infantry—Ensign W. Q. Pogson, from 15th May to 15th August, to remain at Cabool, on medical certificate.

46th regiment native infantry—Ensign G. Caulfield, from 16th July to 16th October, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 10th June, 1840.

In continuation of General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 23d ultimo, the following additional movements will, with the sanction of Government, take place in the regiment of artillery.

Head quarters 4th battalion—3d company 4th battalion—4th company 4th battalion—from Agra to Cawnpore, when relieved by the head quarters and 3d and 4th companies 5th battalion.

Head quarters 5th battalion—3d company 5th battalion—4th company 5th battalion—from Cawnpore to Agra, on the 20th October next.

The order issued by Major General Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the British troops in Afghanistan, dated the 15th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. W. Barnes, M. D., of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff at the Major General's head quarters, is confirmed.

The station order, dated the 26th ultimo, by Brigadier E. F. Waters, C. B. directing all reports of the troops at Kurnaul to be made to Colonel J. Shelton, of Her Majesty's 44th regiment, is confirmed.

Lieutenant George Walter Williams, of the 29th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 44th regiment of native infantry.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign H. M. Wilson, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 14th March last, is to be held to have commenced from the 4th of February, and to have terminated on the 28th of April last, instead of the dates therein specified.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Invalid establishment—Lieutenant A. W. W. Fraser, from 1st August to 30th November, in extension, to remain at the residency on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SEAMEN.—We understand that notwithstanding the copiousness with which spontaneous charity has flowed in to relieve those who lost their all on the 17th and 18th, it would have been still more plentiful but for a very general misapprehension that in contributing to the men, the subscribers were merely relieving government of a burden which ought to fall upon their shoulders. Government are bound to maintain persons in this situation, but they are not bound to supply them even with necessary clothing much less with those comforts to which many of them are accustomed. It must be recollected, that every thing perished—chests, tools, wearing apparel,—and that many came on shore with scarcely a shirt on their backs. A committee we understand takes charge of properly locating the funds placed at their disposal. When it is considered that amongst these there are left destitute many warrant officers and men of respectability, cast away in a strange land without any means of restoring even their kit, we feel assured that still more liberal contributions will flow in.—*Times June* 27.

The accounts of the prevalence of the plague at Alexandria, will extremely incommode overland travellers to India. Rumours gaing round of its prevalence all along the shores of the Red Sea, and the Government of Bombay are taking precautions to prevent the spread of contagion.

It is with much concern that we announce the appearance of the plague, on board the Steamer Acheron, which arrived on the 26th of April from Alexandria. The Acheron had gone into quarantine and had hardly acknowledged the existence of the plague, when she was removed to a place apart, where ships are accustomed to be sent, infected with the contagion. Two of the sailors died; they are attended by two of their companions, and the surgeon of the Steamer, Dr. Martin of the naval hospital also visited them during their illness—We are happy to say, no other case has since occurred. Our officials deserve much praise for their promptness in adopting measures of precaution. The passengers of the Acheron were all sent to the Lazaretto—The crew were also sent thither, and accommodated in apartments separate from each other.

This accident is certainly unpleasant: we must hope that for the future the crews of Men of War will not be permitted to go on shore in countries where the plague exists. It is supposed that one of the individuals who died might have caught the infection in a shop at Alexandria, which he entered to drink, after having remained some time on shore for want of precautions.—*Ibid.*

A case of interesting discussion has arisen between the Government of Calcutta & the French Commander at Chandernagore. It appears that the Revd. Mr. Sullivan, a Catholic Clergyman in the employment of the British, as Chaplain to the soldiers at Chinsura, but who officiated also as a clergyman at

Chandernagore having received an authorization from the Trustees of the *Martin* Charity fund to distribute 700 rupees among the poor of Chandernagore, went thither on Sunday the 7th instant. The French authorities refused to allow the distribution by him and demanded the money for their own distribution. He refused and was taken to prison. Doctor Taberd, the Roman Catholic Bishop at Calcutta has applied to Earl Auckland on the subject, and his Lordship ordered an official communication to be addressed to the Chief authority at Chandernagore. We have not yet heard what is the answer.—*Courier, June 27.*

A divorce is to take place in the most public manner next week in this city. The *Durpun*, who is dissatisfied with his old English wife, is to dismiss her, and she will have to take up with a rickety husband under the name of the *United Service Gazette.* The fickle Durpun has declared his intention of not looking again at any thing English, as he has decided upon confining himself solely to his Marathee acquaintance—for whose advantage he is to dress himself weekly before an old cracked mirror, and to use thenceforth the name of Akhbar.—*Ibid.*

A native correspondent has written an indignant letter, to which we give insertion, on the strange subject of the Police removing cows, goats, fowls, &c. from the streets of this city. Our correspondent seems not to have fully examined the matter of his complaint, or he would have found out that the streets and public roads are by the British constitution placed under the special dominion of the Sovereign, who by various agents, such as the Police &c. takes care that they should be kept in a fit state for the use of the public. Instead therefore of any inhabitant having a right to complain of his goats or fowls being taken away from the streets, the public, that is the whole of the inhabitants together, have great grounds of dissatisfaction that the Police do not do their duty more effectively. Let any person pass thro' the native part of this city, and he will find heaps of filth and offensive matter in them. The goats and fowls contribute not a little to increase this evil, which is productive of sickness and disease.

Our correspondent who appears to forget the public notices issued in April and May last respecting Cattle and dogs, should now recollect that this is a fortress, and that the military police has always in such a place, the power of removing every thing which may be considered injurious to the public health. What right has any man to keep in the streets animals of any description, to annoy his neighbours? Certainly none. If he wishes to keep them, let it be on his own premises, but not on those of the Sovereign or of the Public.

We therefore cannot in any measure support the complaint of our correspondent, who mistakes altogether the ends and object of keeping the streets in a proper state. What would he think of the Police in London who fine a servant Rs. 20 for shaking a carpet out of a window, and where the stone steps to each door are washed every morning?

The cleanliness and of course the health of the inhabitants of Bombay demand that proper measures should be taken for the care of the streets, which are really in a shameful state—*Ibid.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As an authentic account of the late melancholy occurrences in Upper Sciade will probably be acceptable, and as many of your readers are no doubt from old associations anxious regarding the conduct of the men of the 5th Regiment N. I. I have the pleasure to furnish to you extracts of a letter this moment received from the brave and intelligent officer who commands the advanced post of that Regiment in Upper Scinde.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
P.

Guzerat, 18th June 1840.

Dolut Kohun Fort, 150 *Miles*
N. E. of Sukkur, May 28, 1840.

On the 2d May I started with my detachment from Pullojee with 690 Camel loads of supplies, and after 10 days hard work reached this place. The heat was dreadful, and the Hills to drag the guns over wearisome, but through perseverance on the part of all, I got the whole convoy up without a single loss of any kind. The last 4 days were the worst, being short of water, and the rear guard being annoyed day and night by the Beloochees. The Commissariat Camels caused us the greatest difficulties, they were dreadfully overloaded, and batches of 10 Camels had only one driver! The first hill of 1 mile in length took us 12 hours, and the next hill of 1½ mile 18! The whole hill from top to bottom was strewed with bags, and while we were waiting to pick up the same, the Beloochees kept popping at us from some high rocks, particularly at poor Clarke and myself who stood close together, they wounded his servant. At last I got up safe to Kohun, and found it empty! Now comes the most melancholy part of the business. The Camels had to be sent back with a party of 50 Horsemen and 30 Infantry, and I was to increase the detachment with a few men if necessary. I did so by 80 men more, and told Clarke to take them on as far as he thought prudent. He took them over the first hill it appears, and meeting no opposition sent them back. On their return the unfortunate party of 1 Subedar, 3 Havildars, and 75 Rank and file were surrounded by 2,000 Beloochees *and to a man cut to pieces* after fighting most gallantly. The intelligence was brought by a Doolee Wallah, the only man who escaped. I wish to God this were the only misfortune! Three thousand Beloochees subsequently attacked poor Clarke's party some 12 miles from this It appears that C seeing the hill in his front covered with men, placed part of the detachment round the Camels, and with about 30 men ascended the hill to check the enemy. After fighting nearly 2 hours most gallantly against such odds, his party was surrounded, poor Clarke killed, and almost every man cut to pieces. By the admission of the Beloochees themselves, it was a most gallant though disastrous affair, and Clarke behaved like a hero, killing 3 men with his own hand, and the Beloochees admit they have lost a great number of men. Thus in two days has the *Kalee Pultun* lost 150 men. As for poor Clarke, the Army can hardly produce his equal. What the Scinde Horse will do without him I know not, they adored and revered him—he was brave to rashness and one of the most cheerful and amusing companions I ever met with. My detachment now consists of only 140 men, and one gun, and we are looking out for the Beloochees who no doubt will try their luck with us. Every thing is prepared to give them a warm reception, and I feel confident of being able to hold the fort with my good men against the whole of the tribes of Beloochistan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Please insert the subjoined list in your valuable paper for the information of the Mercantile community, and oblige.

Sir, your's very obediently.
W. M.

Bombay, 27th June 1840.

List of the Names of Purvoos and Clerks serving at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. for whom their Patron Sir Charles Forbes Bart. forwarded their deserving presents in the following manner viz.

Joseph Maria de Ga Esq.....	Clock	1	
Succaram Luxumonjee.....	ditto.	1	
			—2.
Purnanund Sadasewjee Gold...	Watch	1	
Crustna Samee Senoy...Silver...	do.	1	
Sadasew Jeevan Sett.....do....	do.	1	
Ramchunder Rungoo Senoy..	do.	1	
Moroba Sadasewjee.....do...	do.	1	
Mr. M. Bocarro.....do...	do.	1	
Mooty Shroff.....do...	do.	1	
Moroba Luxumonjee. ...do...	do.	1	
Wittoba Damotherjee....do...	do.	1	
			—9.
Curnanund Sadasewjee Silver Snuff Box		1	
Hurrichund Bhaskerjee..do..	do. do..	1	
Moroba Sadasewjee Taily....	do. do..	1	
Ragoonath Luxumonjee..do...	do. do...	1	
Juggonath Ragonath Senoy...	do. do...	1	
Ragoba Madoba.....	do. do..	1	
Pittamber Shroff.....	do. do...	1	
Manockjee Merwanjee.....	do. do...	1	
Lewis M. de Almede.....	do. do...	1	
			—9.
Antonio G. De Ga.....	Gold Seal.....	1	
A Duarte.....do..	do.....	1	
			—2.
Wesswanath Morojee...Gold. Pencil....		1	
Muddon Wassoodavejee Silver.. do.. ..		1	
Suddanund Wassoodavejee.....do.....		1	
Moongajee Wassoodavejee.....do.....		1	
Trimbuck Ramchundra Senoy...do.....		1	
Annundrow Luxumonjee... .....do.....		1	
Joao Antonio de Silva.....do.....		1	
			—7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I address you upon a subject which has been much canvassed, but as nothing has yet been done, I venture to ask you to advocate the institution of a Theatre amongst us. I for one though a humble Individual am ready with my Mite towards its erection, and I believe it is the general opinion that Government would be inclined to give over the surplus money from the sale of our last Drury towards building a new one, provided a stir was made in the matter.

I am Sir, your's,
DRAMATICUS.

June 27th 1840.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,—*Saturday, June 27th*, 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The low rate of frieght from the abundant supply of tonnage has produced the usual effect of raising prices, and purchases of Broach have been made during the week as high as Rs. 113 per Candy & Rs. 100 per Candy for Dollera.

OPIUM.—It is reported that a large purchase for immediate shipment to China has been made since the date of our last publication at Rs. 700 per chest.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR (*Siam*).—1000 Bags have been sold at.....Rs. 5 4 0 per md.

EUROPE GOODS.

BOTTLES 200 gross have been sold at.....Rs. 1 8 0 per doz.

BEER ELLIOTTS 100 Hhds. have been sold at.....Rs. 20 0 0 per hhd.

Do. BASS's 100 Hhds. have been sold at.....Rs. 39 0 0 per do.

Do.do. & ELLIOTTS 350 Hhds. have been sold at.....Rs. 35 0 0 per do.

COCHINEAL.— 1000 lbs. have been sold at.....Rs. 3 9 0 per lb.

PIECE GOODS.—The sales have been upon a very limited scale and are as follows.

LAPPET SCARFS.— 12 Cases have been sold at.....Rs. 1 10 0 p. p.

DITTO.— 7 Cases have been sold at.....Rs. 1 11 0 p. p.

MULLS (*white*).—200 Pieces No. 14 sold at.....Rs. 7 10 0 p. p.

METALS.—The same remark applies to this article and all we have to note are the following.

COPPER SHEATHING BRAZIER & BOTTOMS.— 300 Cwt. have been sold at Rs. 59 per cwt.

IRON BAR.— 300 Candies have been sold at.....Rs. 39 per cdy.

FREIGHTS.

TO LIVERPOOL.—Still low, and engagements have been entered into to Liverpool at £ 3. 5 | per Ton.

EXCHANGE.

We have no alteration to notice and 2*s.* | 0¾*d.* per Rupee may be quoted as the rate for Bills on England at 6 months sight.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 25TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 to 98 4
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 103 to 103 4
Bank Share at 24 | 25 per Cent.

BENGAL.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

JUNE 30, 1840.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.	
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to number from 1,200 to 15,200.....	Rs. A. 3 8	Rs. A. to 5 4	Premium.
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan.....	5 4	to 5 0	Premium.
Five per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1836 1836.....	12 0	to 11 0	Premium.
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan,..... Second Ditto..... Third & Fourth Ditto.	4 0	to 4 4	Disct.
Bank of Bengal Shares,	2300 0 0	Pm. 2400 0 0	Pm
Union Bank Shares,..	320 4 0	310 0 8	Pm

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Bills on the Court of Directors, at 12 months date, per Co.'s Rupee.....	1 11½	..... 2 2
Private Bills on London, 6 months sight, per Co.'s Rupee.....	2 1	to 2 3

PRICE OF BULLION.

	TO BUY	TO SELL.
Spanish Pillar Dollars, per 231¼ Tolas.....	225 0 0	224½ 0 0
Mexican Ditto, ,, ...220½	0 0	220 0 0
Peruvian and other Ditto ..220½	0 0	220 0 0
Sovereigns, each.....	10 3 0	10 2 6
Old Standard Gold Mohurs, each.....	19¼ 0 0	19 3 0
New Standard Ditto each...	15 2 0	15 1 6
Madras Gold Mohurs,.....	15 6 0	15 5 0

CEYLON.

EXCHANGES.

Madras 30 ds. st. 1s. 11*d.* } per Company's Rupees.
Calcutta ,, ,, 1*s.* 10⅞*d.* nominal
Bombay ,, ,, 1*s.* 10⅞*d.*
(Small amounts rate higher)
London 3 month sgt. par to 7½ per cent disct.
do. 30 ds. sgt. Governt. 3 per cent premium.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At Poonah, on the night of the 23rd inst. Robert Herries, the Son of Lieutenant Colonel Marshall aged 13 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.

At Jellasore, on the 10th June, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Mussoorie, on the 22d May, by the Rev. J. Whiting, Lieut. C. Harris, 27th Regt. N. I., to Anna Auber, only daughter of Major J. Barclay, late of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 10th June, Robert, second son of the late Colonel Lucius O'Brien, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, aged about 35 years.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 12th June, Sophia Wigram, the infant daughter of M. A. Bignell, Esq., aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

MADRAS.

Marriage.—On Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Thos. Taylor, to Miss Macrina, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Rodrigues, of the Mily. Audr. General's Office.

Birth.—At Kamptee, on the 6th June, the lady of Captain Fizgerald, 42d. Regiment, of a son.

At Kamptee, on the 7th instant, the lady of Lieut. Humphrey Gray, H. M. 39th Regt., of a daughter.

Deaths.—On the 13th instant, John, and on the 15th, Alfred, the twin sons of the Rev. Alfred Fennell, Chaplain of Arcot, aged 13 months.

At Russell Condah, of Spasmodic Cholera, on the evening of the 4th of June, in the 23rd year of her age, Mary Ann, the adored and devoted wife of Major James Fullerton, Commanding the 17th Regiment N I.

On the 11th instant, at Samulcottah, Mr. Watson, late Chief Officer of the Ahmed Shaw.

CEYLON.

DEATHS.

At Colombo, on Friday the 5th June 1840, Mr. James Henry Potger, at the early age of 28 years and 10 months.

At Galle, on the 3rd instant, about 10 o'clock in the morning, of a bowel complaint, Mr. A. J. Pereira, leaving behind a Wife, 3 Sons and 4 Daughters to bemoan his irreparable loss.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 25th—Captain W. Macan, 6th Regiment N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

June 27th.—Assistant Surgeon E. Campbell, Bengal Establishment to Calcutta.
Do. do.—Surgeon J. Burnes, M. D. K. H. to do.
Do. 26th.—Lieutenant Hill, Engineers to Surat.
Do. 27th.—Qr. Mr. J. Sonon, H. M. 17th Regiment to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 26th.—Ship Furbel Rahimon, Shaboo bin Tyeb Nacodah, from Mocha 10th instant 250 Pilgrims.

Do 28th.—Barque Tartar, W. A. Young, Master, from London 15th March.—*Passengers.* Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Miss A. Bruce, Master Bruce, Mr. W Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Miss F. Hunters. Mrs. James Outram, Miss Forbes, Captain Ramsay 24th N. I. Mrs Ramsay, Miss L. Ramsay, Miss E. Ramsay, Miss H Chandler, Lieutenant H. Dent 5th N. I., Messrs Robertson, Walker. Pattullo, Campbell, Duke, and Warwick, Cadets H. C. S., 8 Native servants.

DEPARTURES.—June 26th.—Ship James Pattison, J. Cromarty, Master, to London.

Do. 27th.—Ship Inglis T. F. Stead, Master, to London.—*Passengers* Mrs. Kyffin, Mr. T. D. DeVitre, Mr Corfield C. S. Capt. Erskine H. M. 17th Foot, Capt Clarke 52nd Madras N. I. Mr. Brandon and 1 Child.

Do. do.—Ship David Clark, W. B. Mills, Master, to Calcutta.—*Passengers.* Mr. Campbell, J. C Scott 13th, G. C. Stapylton, 13th, Dr. Burnes 103 men, one Woman and 2 Children and two Convicts.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Euphrates	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th March
Cumbrian.. ..	.. ..	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth. .	DiromCarter&Co	London ..	
Calcutta.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	17th March
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	Dirom, Cart &Co	Liverpool	
Westmorelan	W. Nicol and co..	Hull.....	18th Mar.
John Garrow	Foster & Co....	Newcastle	
Quinten Leech	.....	Clyde.. ..	27th March
John Mitchell.	White Barlass & co.....	Do.. ..	
Memnon..		Llanelly ..	
Ino....	Dirom, Carter&Co	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
Paequet d'Havana..	....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	.....	Bordeaux	4th June
Bolivar..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Rio.... ..	
Colombo.....	DiromCarter&co	Suez.. ..	
La Cores.. ..	T. Jefferies & co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Herret Scott.	Pollexfen and Milne....	Liverpool.	September

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Sesostris.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The H. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Beaures, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Clonole, Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khaia Moombarack, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy Kusrovi, Lady Grant, William, Sharples, Shannon, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Catherine, Cestrian, Helen Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Liutin, Ceylon, Queen Victoria, Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Oriental, Elizabeth Walker, Circasia, Salacia, Sir Wm. Wallace, Colchester, Majestic, Castle, Huntly, Lord Auckland, Mor, Futhel Rahimon and Tartar.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Brig Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy	PersianGulf	23d July
Shannon..	Forbes & Co..	Liverpool	30th June
W. Sharples....	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverpool	Do.
Rajasthan.....	Nicol and Co .	Liverpool	20th July.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and Co....	Liverpool	5th July.
Cleveland.....	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th June.
Caledonia.....	McGregor Brownrigg &Co	Liverpool	
Liutin....	Higginson and Cardwell...	Liverpool	4th July.
Higginson.. ..	Higginson and Cardwell ..	Liverpool	Do.
Crown....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	6th July.
Thetis....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol & Co		
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy.	London ..	
Majestic.... ...	George S. King		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, Carter and Co		
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co		
Ann	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..		
William Turner	Pollexfen Milne and co.....	Singapoor	
Mary Mitchelson.....	Foster & co....	Liverpool	
Hannah.. .. .	T. Jefferies & co.....		
Circassian.. ...	Ritchie Stuart& Co.....		
Oriental.....	Dirom Carter and co..	Calcutta..	4th July.
Elizabeth Walker.....			
West India ..	Frith and co...	Mauritius.	4th July.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, carter and co.....		
Justina.....	Wooler & co..	Calcutta..	
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Catherine.....	Forbes and co	Ditto . ..	
Sir J. Hersehel	McG. Browarigg & co..		
Bencoolen.....	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Sydney ..	4th July.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 12. Arab Ship Prince of Wales, Nacodo, from Muscat 9th May and Allepee 27th May, and brig Indien, Craighead, from the Mauritius 6th May.

DEPARTURES.

June 10. Bark Senator, Grindlay, for London; French Ship Panurge, Le Minihy, for Bourbon, and bark Champion, Pike, for the Mauritius.

June 11. Bark Miranda, Thomson, for Liverpool, and bark Agnes, Jones, for China and Singapore.

June 12. Ship La Belle Alliance, Arkcoll, for London.

STATIONS, &c. OF SHIPPING IN THE RIVER.

June 11. At Diamond Harbour.—Euphrates, passed down at 9-45 A. M.; Senator, at 4 P. M., and Ametie. passed up at 5½ P. M.

At Kedgeree.—H. M. S. Childers, remains, and Brilliant, still on shore.

At Saugor.—Sarah, remains, and Rose, gone to Sea on the 10th instant.

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE.

June 12. At Kedgeree.—Columbine, passed up at 10 A. M.; and Alfred, at 5. P M.; Euphrates, passed down in two of the Dwarkanauth, at 9, Pilot, D. V. passed down at 9-30 A. M., and Senator, in tow of the Satellite, at noon.

At Hooghly Point.—Nerbudda, passed down in tow of the Forbes, at noon.

At Moyapore.—Sea Horse, P. V. passed up last night; Indien, at 8-30, L'Ametie, at 11 A. M.; Mermaid, B. V. at 12-30, and Prince of Wales, at 1-30 P. M., L'Belle Alliance, passed down in tow of the Andrew Henderson, at 11-90 A. M., and Panurge, passed down at 4. P. M.

WEATHER AND THERMOMETER.

June 11. At Diamond Harbour.—Thermometer 86: Moderate S W. winds, unsettled weather.

At Kedgeree.—Thermometer 87:—S. W. winds and cloudy, with occasional distant thunder.

PORT CLEARANCE,—JUNE 10, 1840.

Cleared.—None.

Applied to Clear.—Barque Janet for London: Agnes for Mauritus; Thetis, for Singapore....*Trade List.*

MADRAS.

Arrivals June 15—Ship Robarts, B. J. Elder, from Portsmouth 20th February and Table Bay 27th April—Spoke the Lady Flora off the Cape of Good Hope, 10th April, all well; 15th May, parted company with H. M. S. Melville, Blonde. Pylades and Modeste, lat. 37½ S. long. 65d. 50 E; Dutch Ship Maria, from Amsterdam to Batavia lat. 38d. 31 S. long. 63d. 20' E.—The True Briton and Argyll passed the Cape, all well; the latter came in.—The Lord Lowther was at the Cape, all well;—16, Ship

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Moira. S. Owen, from London, Downs 18th February 1840;—17, Ship Claudine, Captain Brewer, from London;—do. H. M. Colonial Schooner Chapman, F. Helpman, from Swan River 17th May.

Passengers by the Robarts—For Madras—Mesdames Forster and 2 Children, Ward and Hawksworth, Misses Garrats and Woodman; Major Forster, Mr. Ward, C. S., Revd. Messrs. Hawksworth and Chapman, Dr. Munro, Messrs. Baldock, Vigne, Thompson, Newton and Rolston; 4 Native Male and 2 Female Servants.—For Calcutta—Mesdames Wallace and Gustard, Revd. A. Wallis and Meage, Lieut. Gustard, Messrs. Cahill, Cahill junr. Graham, Crozier, Koe, Larkins, Macleod, Phillpots, Farrington, King, Blackwood Lysaght, McCaskill, Sloane and Mingay.

Passengers by the Moira. Captain and Mrs. Holmes, 12th N. I., Mrs. Maule, Miss Harcourt, Lieut. Pollock, Engineer, C. G. G. Dennis, J. M. Steel, Asst. Surgeon, Miss Thomson, Miss Cooper, Miss Focks. Miss E. Fooks, Dr. and Mrs. Blacklock, Dr. and Mrs. Hagarty, Dr. Scale, Cadets—C. J. Jenkins, E. I. Hughes, C. F. Mandall, A. N. Thompson, R. H. Pollock, F. Harris, J. Shakespear, G. C. Pybus. J. Hunter, G. G. Holmes, H. Swinhoe, J. Hunter, G. Bryant, and F. M. Frances.

By the Chapman.—Col. Haselwood and Mr. Moorsom.

MASULIPATAM.

ARRIVAL.

June 2nd. Charles Dumergue, Crawford, from Vizapatam and Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURES.

June 2nd. Sarah, Springer, for Vizagapatam,
June 4th. Charles Dumergue, Crawford, for Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

VIZAGAPATAM.

ARRIVAL.

June 5th. Sarah, Springer, from Masulipatam.

DEPARTURE.

June 8th. Sarah, Springer, for Coringa.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
29th Monday	0 20	10 51
30th Tuesday	11 18	11 46

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MAY.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 29—Monday—New Moon.
30—Tuesday.—St. Peter.
July 1—Wednesday.
2—Thursday.—Visit of B. V. Mary.
3—Friday.
4—Saturday.—Transl; of St. Martin.
5—Sunday.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.—Lord Bentinck Assumed the Government of India, 1828.—2nd Session.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, June 29, 1840.

ARRIVED June 26. Ship *Futtel Rahimon*, Shaboo bin Tyeb, Nacodah, from Mocha 10th instant.—Passengers 250 Pilgrims; 28th, Barque *Tartar*, W. A. Young, Master, from London 15th March.

WE have received a letter signed "DRAMATICUS" asking us to advocate the erection of a Theatre in Bombay. Such an event would please us as much as Dramaticus. In Calcutta, Madras, and even in Ceylon, there are dramatic entertainments. It was left for Bombay to shew her abhorrence of the histrionic art, and see its Temple destroyed without an effort to save, while scarce a voice was uplifted to cry shame on such an appalling want of taste. It was very easy to pull down, it will be difficult enough to rebuild.

"————facilis descensus Averno;
Sed revocare gradum,
Hoc opus, hic labor est."

We know that in advocating a measure of this sort, we may be accused of a disregard for morality and a great deal more nonsense of the same sort, but those who argue thus, should recollect that a Theatre in India must necessarily be conducted on different principles to one in Europe and objections which apply with force to the latter prevail not against the former. When a large body of Europeans are congregated together it is good for all parties that they should see one another in public occasionally, and in a Theatre all meet to be amused or not, as taste determines, on a common arena grossness and profanity must always be inadmissible, and any want of decorum would meet with instant check and reprehension. To those who are tired of the monotony of eternal dinner parties enlivened by an occasional Quadrille or Waltz, a Theatre would afford a pleasing and harmless variety. Bombay was never happier than when Theatricals were carried on in style, and we are quite sure only a little patronage is required from the leading Members of Society to induce many to join in setting a young Drury a going. Government ought to be applied to, to give up the Surplus Funds raised by the sale of the old Theatre towards building a new one. Subscriptions might be raised by Shares, and we are sure if under vigilant superintendence, that it would be a good speculation. We shall continue from time to time to sound public opinion on the matter, and in the mean while we call on the Lovers of the Drama to aid us in the cause, as there are many old and first rate Amateurs still remaining in the Island, who are well able to give the proposition effectual support.

WE are truly sorry that a Government Notice informs us that the Plague is raging in the Red Sea, and that a Quarantine for Ships from that quarter is to be established. Of course such sanitory regulations are usual, but we rather doubt their efficacy in Bombay. If a Board visit a vessel and pronounce all well, we should imagine she might be admitted to the Port at once. The voyage from the Red Sea ought to be taken into consideration, provided the Captain of a Vessel brought a clean Bill of Health and a certificate that no cases of sickness had occurred in transitu. During the monsoon "anchoring inside the Sunken rock" is no joke and a trip to Butcher's island no pleasure party. Suppose a party of Ladies and Gentlemen to come down by the next Steamer, they have a pleasant prospect enough of a view of the Harbour for weeks without going a shore, except on a barren rock and in damp Barracks. If Government intend keeping up Quarantine regulations, they should have a regular. Lazzaretto built where people might be comfortable. We confess however we are anti-contagionists and are one of those who believe not in diseases being catching without much of filth and dirt. Clean clothes good diet and exercise, will we think bid defiance to all these touchy evils, we only trust our letters will not be so furiously fumigated as to make them illegible when the mail comes.

THE case of the Church of Scotland has been very fairly and ably stated by our brother of the *Times*, we know not what view will be taken of the powers of the General Assembly here, but we fear that when a Church which on points of mere etiquette, (for it can scarcely be called more,) sets her face against the state of which she is essentially a part, that ruinous consequences *must* ensue. We are not now in the days of Charles the Second No Claverhouse or Lindsay dragoon the sufferers for conscience sake. The Kirk has been for years a "*dooce sonsy body*" and it is a pity to see the venerable old Lady led astray by her violent children Letting the justice of the case lie where it will, we are of opinion that it is neither decorous nor seemly that such discussions should be bruited forth to the world as they have been by the Champions on both sides. Religion like charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up" seeketh not celebrity. Fiery zealots defeat their own ends, and we have known many a clerical Pope who wore not a triple Crown, but who would have battled with St. Peter for his Keys. It is well for us in this distant land that we are exempt from such heartburnings. We are a small society, and trust that the principles of Brotherly Love will ever prevail. Points of Church discipline concern us not, and perhaps the best thing we can do with the "*Auchterarder Case*" in India is to forget that such a dispute ever occurred.

AN Inquest was held on Friday last on the body of a Seaman left in Hospital from the Ship *Abbotsford*, who died suddenly the previous evening at the Sailor's Home, when a verdict was returned of sudden death by the visitation of God.

WE are truly glad to see that our Brother of the *Agra Ukhbar*, and his Correspondents have come to their senses with regard to Major Peat of the Bombay Engineers. Below we transcribe what our contemporary has said in his Editorial on the subject. We can only wish for his own consistency that he had published these paragraphs *first*. It is very easy to *censure* but not so facile to praise. Just praise is one thing, flattery another, the former is like the air tint in a picture, it gives brilliancy to a Portrait without glare, while the latter is like the reachy curtain which so often halos the head of "a portrait of a Gentleman" at the National Gallery.—For fear we should fall into the "Curtain Style" we shall say no more but subjoin the *Akhbar's* remarks;

"The following has been sent as in reference to some remarks which have appeared in our paper regarding Major Peat. We give it, as it deserves, the most implicit credence, but refrain from going into any disscussion on it.

"After the gate had been blown open, the "advance" was sounded for the column to move up, by an order from the Chief Engineer, the passage having been reported open by another Officer, as Major Peat was disabled. There was not the least hesitation in giving the order, but some difficulty in getting a bugler to obey it; the one who sounded the "advance" belonged to the artillery, and was got from the 9 pounder battery.

Major Peat *afterwards* reported to the Chief Engineer, not to the Officer commanding the column, and the report being in allusion to instructions previously given, was liable to be misunderstood by any other person who may have overheard it; but it could have nothing to do with the advance of the column, as that had moved on some time before the report was made; neither could it have alluded to the success or failure of the head of the column, as that had not then reached the Ditch.

The column moved in *one* body, the head of the advance being conducted through the gateway by an Officer of Engineers, as is usual, in all assaults of fortified places.

The "retreat" was sounded about the time when the head of the column reached the bridge by a mistake, (not of Major Peat's or any other Engineer's) but the misapprehension was instantly rectified by the Officer commanding, and the column did not even halt, indeed only a portion of it could have heard the sound.

Major Peat had undertaken a very trying duty, one which the situation of the Army rendered critical, and it was admitted by all who had the means of judging that no man could have performed it better."

FROM the *Delhi Gazette* of the 17th June, it will be perceived that all Affghanistan is in an uproar, and that a fresh Brigade has been applied for. We are one of those who are of opinion that the Troops who carried victory to the gates of Caubul, ought to have been kept there for a much longer period, and that greater precipitation than judgement was shewn in breaking up that fine Army, which would have sufficed to subjugate the entire country, carrying with it as it did the prestige of Victory. We publish also a letter containing an authentic account of poor Clarke's affair and the destruction of the Detachment of the old Kalee Paltun (the 5th Regiment N. I.) If affairs are lowering in Affghanistan they are not much brighter in Scinde. We trust soon to hear of strong reinforcements being sent to Upper Scinde, as after these successes the Beloochees will grow bolder and bolder, until some other very serious calamity will awaken the authorities to the impolicy and folly of distributing small detachments with few European Officers without supports in a hostile country and in the midst of a treacherous and barbarous enemy. Nothing short of a wing of a regiment with its Officers and a Gun, should be moved even with a Convoy, and where are the Troops to come from? The Grenadiers, the 5th, and the 23rd are the Regiments on the spot, and are all too weak in European Officers for Forces which are likely to be called every instant to the field. Government will now feel the ill judged policy of cutting off two Lieutenants and an Ensign from each regiment, and why may we ask, are not these Officers restored? Such a measure, though a poor instalment of liberality, would render each Corps much more effective, while the expence would be a trifle when compared with the amount of benefit obtained. We have gain'd territory on every side, Karrack, Aden, all lower Scinde and Mhow have been added to the Presidency of Bombay, but with the exception of one European Regiment, no augmentation has taken place in the Army. That this state of things can continue much longer we take leave to doubt. The retention of a country is often a more difficult task than its conquest. Witness Spain which Napoleon and his General's conquered and overran, but lost after 5 years of possession. The wild mountaineers of Spain then, were as the Beloochees are now to us, equally thorns in the sides of the French. We do think that the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul ought at once to make provision for a sufficient number of Officers being present with each Regiment, while the allowances for Companies Adjutancies and Regimental Staff Appointments should be so increased, as to make it more to an Officer's advantage to stay with his Corps, than to "sigh for a Staff situation." If also a Staff Corps was instituted, it would be but fair to the working Captains and Subs of the Army. Many Officers have never seen their Corps for years being usefully employed on the Staff, in situations for which their talents are peculiarly fitted, but by present arrangements when they arrive at a certain Rank they must join a Regiment or command a Station. That the operation of such a system is unhappy, was seen in a late case, when an Officer of high rank and distinguished talents, was unworthily treated like a School-Boy, forsooth because after 30 years disuse, he could not bring his mind from abstruse studies, to the contemplation of the mysteries of the Goose step. Such absurdities should be got rid of.

There is an improvement also much required in the Bombay Army, and that is a condensation and simplification of the Military Regulations. They now occupy four volumes, a great part of which are waste paper, being orders which have from time to time been rescinded or modified. A single volume well arranged would suffice for all, and then it should remain like the Laws of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not. There is also another little bit of a joke which is (as we are informed,) that the Regulations for dress which were published by Sir C. Halkett when Commander in Chief, are still in force. At least a copy is in every Adjutant's Office, and these Regulations lay down an uniform dress for the Army, which we believe is not worn *as* set down *in the book*, by any Corps in the service. The Officers of the Indian Army being dressed precisely as those in Her Majesty's. This is a trifling matter to be sure but still worthy of attention. The simplification of the Military Regulations as abovementioned however, would be a real boon to Officials who have frequeut references to make, as they are often puzzled to come to a speedy decision by the confliction of orders. The only certainty is in matters of coin. There the Auditor General's or Accountant General's Departments quickly and ruthlessly (Minos and Rhadamanthus like) solve without appeal the knottiest points as many a gentleman has found to his cost.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

We have noticed that most of our cotemporaries have published an item of news, which, if we mistake not, first appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*, purporting that a bed of coal of a superior description had been discovered, by an officer in the Company's service about seventy miles South of Chunar.

We are happily enabled to throw a light upon this subject, and trust that we shall be enabled to prove that this discovery took place so far back as 1837, and that the mine might, at the present moment have been worked, and rendered useful for internal Steam-Navigation, had it not been for the injustice and parsimoniousness of the North Western Administration, at the head of which then was Sir Charles Metcalfe, of whom it pains us to speak except in terms of laudation. But intimately acquainted as we are, with those stubborn, and not unfrequently unpleasant things, facts, we shall forthwith commence upon a general detail, which we sincerely believe is connected with the *new* (?) discovery, now published to the world by our cotemporary of the *Delhi Gazette*.

In the latter part of 1836, and commencement of 1837, a Mr. Heyland, who had proceeded to Chunar, for the purpose of selecting stones, cement and other articles used in the House-building trade, was induced to extend his operations to a distance considerably beyond Chunar. Although Mr. H. did not possess any particular educational acquirements, it may be fairly inferred, that consequent on his practical researches after articles of commerce, he had become slightly acquainted with a few of the more common branches in the geological science. Be this as it may, Mr. Heyland, some time after returned to Chunar, and communicated with the Magistrate upon the subject, who immediately forwarded a notice to the Commissioner, requesting him to apprise Government of the circumstance. This was accordingly done, and Sir Charles thinking that the Magistrate had made the discovery, (that functionary not having made mention of Mr. Heylan l's name throughout the affair) desired him to submit specimens of the minerals thus found. At the same time a letter was forwarded to Captain Stewart, Fort Adjutant of Chunar, desiring his co-operation in the proceedings. To carry these orders into effect, Mr. Heyland was applied to, who immediately agreed to supply specimens, but declined pointing out the locality until the Local Government had guaranteed, that in case of the mineral being considered sufficiently good, so as to its warrant working the vein, it would appoint him to a situation thereof—or in fact better his prospects, which were then but too deeply in the descendant. His proposal was transmitted to the Government, and Mr. Heyland shortly after procured several specimens of the coal. These we had an opportunity of seeing, and at the time, we, in common with many others, considered them fair samples. They were, however, submitted for analyzation to those who were fully competent to offer an opinion on the matter. The result was, that they were described as "excellent," and the Govt. of the North Western Provinces then wished to nominate suitable scientific officer, in order to report on the expediency or otherwise of working the mine in connection with internal navigation—state as to the means of conveyance disposable for the coal reaching the river side, &c. &c. &c. Now, this was all very well as far as it went, but surely the Government should have paused and have come to a determination with respect to Mr. Heyland, who, it appears, had so very highly appreciated the liberal proceedings of the Government, that he refused, to use his own words "starting tack or sheet" until he was satisfied the Government would "do something for him." But the Government considered his wishes unreasonable, and, if we mistake not, for upon this point we cannot be certain, the authorities did actually despatch an officer to search out and explore the district adjoining Chunar, in order to discover those geological traces, which might eventually lead to the discovery of coal.

We have shrewd suspicions, from not having heard any thing more on the subject of Mr. Heyland's discovery, that the mines now found, are the same as those to which the unfortunate Mr. Heyland alluded. Of course we cannot vouch for the fact, but we deem ourselves perfectly authorized to assert that had not the attention of the Government been directed to the neighbourhood of the Soane by Mr. Heyland, the present discovered mines would probably have lain in obscurity for ages to come.

We trust that our Mofussil cotemporaries of the *Ukhbar* and *Gazette*, will take up the subject, and enlighten us on the points mooted in the preceding remarks. If our memory does not fail us, the former able journalist did present his readers with a few details relating to Mr. Heyland some three years ago—but unfortunately the subject dropped into oblivion.—*Commercial Advertiser, June 13.*

OPIUM SALE.

The next Government Opium sale, which is to take place on the 29th instant, will contain 1,769 chests of Behar produce and 1,089 of Benares. The condition, that what is purchased shall be for "exportation by sea" is still to be continued.—*Courier, June 13.*

The Mauritius papers received contain nothing new. The following is an extract from a private letter from that Island, dated 5th May,—"One or two vessels have lately arrived from Calcutta, and their cargoes of Rice wore sold at six dollars. The *Viscount Melbourne*, from Calcutta for London, put in here on the 10th." In addition to this, we are happy to say that the *Sir Archibald Campbell*, which it was suspected here had gone down at Saugor, during the late gale, was all safe at the Island by last advices.—*Ibid.*

With regard to indigo prospects we have to inform our readers that the late rains appear to have been beneficial in the districts. The following is an extract from a letter in the district of Azimghur, dated 5th instant:

We had a delightful shower here on the morning of the 31st ultimo, which has enabled us to get on again with our Jummooa sowings—these sowings, I am happy to say, are generally looking well and promising. They had more rain to the eastward towards Azimghur—we had only enough to enable us to sow for a day or two without irrigation. The weather is again very hot and close. I imagine it will not be long before we have another shower, the sooner it comes the better to bring forward the plant. The Jummooah and Assarroa sowings will be our only stand-by this season, for last year's koontee is all, or nearly all, so dried up that we can expect but little produce from it.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

We regret much to announce the death of Major Cartwright, Assistant Adjutant General of the Artillery. He died after an attack of Cholera. He was an able and experienced officer and was just on the point of filling the office of superintendant of the Cossipore foundary, which the approaching departure of Colonel Presgrave on sick certificate renders temporarily vacant.—*Englishman, June 10.*

LANDED PROPRIETORS IN A MILITARY STATION.

The subject of the ownership, rent, &c., of houses situated within the limits of a military station, is always one of considerable interest both to officers

and to many classes of non-military persons; for there is scarcely a cantonment where disputes or questions have not arisen regarding terms of rent or purchase, and the decisions of committees. The Government have constantly shown a disposition to attend carefully to the general working of the prescribed system, and are always open to appeals made under the regulated conditions; while the rules laid down officially respecting this kind of property are characterised by a spirit of perfect fairness and liberality,—the government, as (representing the state) owners of the soil, never vexatiously exercising the proprietary rights, and never intending to do so, except when the exigencies of the public service render the procedure unavoidable, and then it becomes the purchaser of the *buildings* on its own land, at whatever valuation a committee may determine. The government, therefore, is never in fact a party to any of the many disputes that occur on the subject of houses in cantonments, and is always in a position to be a quite impartial arbitrator; so that we can hardly imagine a case in which an appellant from a committee's decision can be reasonably dissatisfied with the final judgment; while it speaks most favorably for the general working of the committee system that so very few appeals are made against the first decree. But it is not difficult to imagine cases in which an appeal on the part of a landlord might be absolutely necessary; and it seems to us, from the version we have received of one affair, and of which we do not question the correctness, that, without the necessity for *imagining* cases, there are some of actual occurrence which might not be the worse for a little of the Commander-in-chief's interference, just to insure regularity in the assembling of committees with reference to the rules laid down for that procedure. The orders are that all houses in a Military cantonment which may belong to non-military persons, but be suitable for the accommodation of officers (the commanding officer to judge of this suitableness, in each case, with reference to the locality of the house, and of the applicant's propelines) shall be claimable for purchase or hire, *at the option of the owners*;—the terms to be fixed by a committee of arbitration, where it is claimed to *rent* the house, and in the event of the parties disagreeing. Of course, where there is no disagreement between the parties, no necessity would exist for the interference of a committee; but the spirit of the phrase is that the commandant sheuld be satisfied that such disagreement existed, and that a formal offer and refusal of a certain rentage should have passed between the parties. But the case we have alluded to, and which occurred at Barrackpore the other day, was so conducted as to evince, in our opinion, a needless haste, on the part of the Brigadier, which did not exactly comport with the spirit, at least, of the Government regulations, and on that ground we think the owner might confidently offer an appeal. The house in question is, we believe, the property of the orphaus of an officer who are now wards of the orphans establishment, and in that case either the management or the agent by them appointed to the charge of the property, must be deemed to be, for all such purposes, the owner. Now our information is that the tenant entered on the premises at the usual rate of rent (we believe a hundred rupees a month) at a time when another officer was willing to take the house on the same terms, (and indeed had the refusal of it) and actually paid that rent for a certain period; but then *suggested* that eighty rupees would be enough to pay, though he did not make a formal proposition to reduce it to that amount, to the agent of the estzte,—without any previous agreement with whom he had originally taken possession. The first thing the agent heard of a demand for arbittation was by official letter from the Major of of Brigade, informing him that a committee had been ordered to assemble, and requiring him to name an officer (as the rules prescribe) to act upon it on his part. The agent resides in Calcutta; he received the letter on either a Saturday afternoon or on the Sunday, and the following Thursday was the day appointed for the committee to assemble. He wrote up on the Monday stating that, under the circumstances, a reasonable time was not allowed him to meet the case. That the should like to ascertain the *willingness* to act of any officer he might name, and also to communicate with the orphan management, for the interests of the wards; and that, in point of fact, no regular offer of a reduced rent had been made to him, while there was another party ready to take the house at the rent which had always been obtained for it, without difficulty, since the half batta order, at which period the agent spontaneously reduced it to its existent standard. On these, and some other grounds, he respectfully requested a postponement, for only a few days, of the Committee. Now as it was not a case of that importance that rendered a week's delay of the slightest consequence to the tenant, and as the claims of strict justice (especially where the property belonged to military orphans) called for the solicited deferment, we do think that the prayer should not have been made in vain. It was so, however, and the only thing in the shape of an answer to his letter which the agent received was a notification that the committee had sat and that the rent had been reduced! We are not at all implying that the amount of rent awarded is too little—on that point we have no means of judging—but our objection is to the couere taken in assembling the committee under circumstanees which did not fully meet the conditions of the Government regulations, in either their letter or their spirit; and although the case is not specifically provided for, yet our own judgment is that where one officer offers a rent satisfactory to the landlord, another has no title to call a committee for a lower rent, unless he can shew that the former has no right to live in that locality, or that he himself has a better right with reference to the site of the liness of his own regiment. While on this subject of cantonment property, we may as well offer a word or two of correct information on a couple of points which, if understood, may materially affect a sale of certain houses at Barrackpore which is advertised (in our yesterday's columns) by Tulloh and Co. for an early period. In one of the papers from that 'respectable leash' of barkers at us which we designated as 'Blanche, Tray, and Sweatheart, we lately perceived an opinion offered to the effect that uatives were prohibited from holding house property in a cantonment. This opinion, of course is totally incorrect; for by Government regulations, a native can hold such property as well as a non-military European—the commanding officer's consent being required in either case, and with only this difference, in any otlier respect, between the two, namely, that where the purchase money exceeds five thousand rupees, a reference must, in the case of a native being the purchaser, be made to Government,—a proviso evidently made to guard against certain modes of corruption. But where the transaction appears to be entered into *bona fide*, the consent of Government is not withheld, and we have known it readily accorded in a case where the property was valued at fifteen thousand rupees. But we would caution Tulloh and Co. or at least all intending non-military purchasers, that no buildings can be disposed of to any person of whatever description, who does not belong to the army, unless the consent in writing of the officer commanding the station, is previously obtained. No doubt, this rule applies to auction sales as well as more private ones, and perhaps therefore to give validity to any purchase [illegible] (coming within its [illegible]

the ensuing occasions, it would be best for the respectable Firm, above named, to solicit a general consent from Brigadier Reid, for *whoever* might be the highest bidder; but even then if a native should be the purchaser, and to an amount beyond five thousand rupees, the bargain will require the Government confirmation, or the sale will not hold good. The member of the 'leash' already referred to, has also given out, that an officer's demanding a committee for purchase is not bound by its decision; and as the *Englishman* has already given a contrary opinion, of conrse the rest of the 'leash' must concur in the above one. We however warn our military readers to place no trust in even their united judgment; for if an appeal be made to Government by the owner,* it will surely be found that if an officer calls for a committee, he is unquestionably bound to abide by its award, if the owner of the bungalow desires to keep him to it.—*Ibid.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AFFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am very sorry to say that every thing in this country is getting into anarchy and confusion, and the Shah's nominal subjects are in every direction refusing to pay the "*Rint.*" The Envoy has certainly applied for another Brigade, while most people say we ought to have at least two more, and double the number of Horse and foot Artillery at present in the service. You know that marching through a Country is one thing and *subduing* it "toute autre chose." It is amusing to hear of Lord Auckland expressing his hopes to Brigadier Roberts that the Shah's Contingent is kept together, and that the Shah's Affghans are employed in keeping down disturbances. Let *me* tell Lord Auckland, if the Envoy has not done his duty by doing so already, that the Shah has not 100 Affghans in all the Country on whom he can depend, and that the Contingent, as well as Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry of the regular Army are harassed, marched and countermarched all over the Country until the men and horses are worked off their legs and the guns off their wheels; and that too after a march of 1700 Miles from Forozepore to Caubul. It is a disgrace to government that they do not relieve their Native Troops. Anderson of the Artillery defeated 3000 Ghilzie horse the other day, he says they left upwards of 100 dead, and Taylor had returned having cut up 50 more, Walker with some of the Irregular Horse had not returned when Anderson sent off his report. Letters had been received from Herat to the end of April, all quiet there. The sons of Yar Mahomed and Kamran are with the King of Persia. When Abbott was on his road to Khiva, he fell in with a Persian Embassy proceeding there with presents &c. What can have taken them there, at this critical time? is it to smooth the Russians? I suppose you will soon here from Khajor of Colonel Wheeler having given the people of Zarwah a threashing; a place within 7 Miles of him, they have simply refused to pay revenue to the Kaffir King as they call Shah Soojah and have shut the gates of their Fort, knowing that the gallant Colonel has 2 old honey combed Guns and some bad powder of the Shah's that will not explode; really what with our Troops at Candahar having no carriage and Wheeler no guns or powder and the Force at Cabul only 3 nine pounders, the Army is in a most efficient state, and this with the whole Country in Arms against us, the Russians at Khiva, the Persians, lashamed at their recent defeat, again getting ready and the Seiks intriguing in every direction.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 17.

Letters have been received from Cabool in which it is statod, that, by information received from Lieut. Abbott, the Russians had not reached Khiva and were not able to do so; that famine had broken out in their camp and that they were in the utmost distress, numbers dying &c. &c. What reliance should be placed on this we cannot say; we have given it, as it reached us.

Subjoined is a very full account of the late affair with the Giljees, with which we have been favoured by a Correspondent in the Shah's Force

Your numerous Military readers must of course feel interested in all warlike matters, and operations connected with these semi-barbarous regions. I need therefore make no apology to them for detailing the following, which occurred yesterday morning, or to yourself, for making you the medium through your popular Journal of doing so. They may rely on the general correctness of the various particulars about to be narrated, in so far as the account of any one individual employed therein can be accepted; but with a distinct understanding, that whatever errors of commission or omission there may appear to others to be, are to be attributed to the above cause, as well the hurried manner in which it is penned. In short, to anything rather than wilful intention and further, the whole must be received in a charitable and accommodating spirit.

Intelligence having been received by the Political and Military Authorities at Candahar, on the morning of the 6th instant, that the whole of the Ghiljee country between Guznee and the Kilat-i-Ghiljee was in a state of insurrection, and that the rebels, in great force, under their two Ex-chiefs Sooltan Khan Mahommed and Gool Mahommed Khan, (usually called the Gooroo) were in complete possession of the road and stopping all communication, General Nott immodiately issued orders for four of the Shah's Horse Artillery 6-pounder Guns, with the five Regiments of Infantry of the same service, under command of the senior Officer, Captain Anderson, to march forthwith to the latter place (Kilat-i-Ghiljee) in order to form a junction with, and support a detachment Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Taylor and Walker which had proceeded to the same spot some 14 days previously; and likewise to overtake another party which had left several days subsequent to them, in progress to Cabool, their ultimate destination. On relieving, and uniting with these two detachments, Captain A——'s orders were to disperse these misguided gentry and secure the persons of their Chiefs, if possible, by negotiation or otherwise. The following morning (the 7th) saw the whole of this 3rd party well under weigh with from 25 to 30 days supplies. It is unnecessary here to mention the particulars of the journey, it will be sufficient to say, that after one or two forced marches we came up with the above parties, halted in a strong position some 10 miles distant from hence, and about 120 miles from Chandhar. This was effected on the 14th and as matters turned out, not a bit too soon:—for the situation of our friends was indeed becoming most cirtical. The 15th was a halt, as much with the view of resting and reeovering our wind, then a good deal *pumped out*, as of reconnoitring, and obtaining information of the rebels by means of scouts, &c.: all accounts tallied in essential respects, that they were in considerable force some eight or nine miles distant on the road to this place, that they meditated an attack on our Camp that night—a *chuppao*, as they classically term it in these benighted regions—and that having made a religious war of it, and hoisted the green standard, there could be but *one* way of bringing them to their senses. All requisite precautionary measures were accordingly taken for the general safety, in case of a night attack, strong pickets being posted, and the men all sleeping accoutred, and by their arms: advanced parties were also thrown out in different directions. None was made however; and at 4 A. M., as had been previously determined by Captain Anderson, commanding these united detachments, we got under arms, and commenced our march shortly after in the following order—the margin showing the strength of the different arms, the fighting men of *all ranks* being included in this statement.

4th Lt. Horse..... 46	A small advanced party of Cavalry, next the Artillery, then the six battalion companies of the 5th Regt. The baggage &c. came next, and last of all Captain Codrington's Infy. drafts formed the rear guard. On
The Shah's 1st Cavy...130	
,, ,, 2d Do..... 160	
,, ,, 4 H. A. 6 Pr. Gun,.	
,, ,, 5th Regt..... 630	
,, ,, Infantry Dt... 242	
Total Cavalry..... 336	
,, Infantry.... 872	

either flank was one of the two remaining companies, both under the command of Lieutenant Spenee of the same regiment, together with a party of the 2nd Cavalry and the remainder of this Army—the bulk in fact was divided into two portions, under Captain Taylor, 1st European Regiment, and Walker, 4th Local Horse, with orders to push on well ahead to two separate forts at a considerable distance off, under either range of hills, in order to cut off the enemy, should they at a later period of the morning, be tempted to take refuge in them. Such is a slight sketch of our order of march, and shortly after 4 o'clock the start was made. The first six or seven miles were completed without experiencing any impediment or seeing a soul. On the head of the column, however, reaching the bottom of a hill, round a portion of the base of which the road run, Lieutenant Spence reported to Captain Anderson, that he descried the rebels in large numbers, on the top and sides of another hill beyond this one, at the distance of perhaps 800 or 1000 yards. On learning this, Captain A——immediately relinquished the road most judiciously, and took up the guns to the top of the hill, and at once wheeled them into battery. This, as it afterwards appeared, was a peculiarly fortunate step, as the road led down to a hollow and rugged ravine, where artillery would have been thrown away, and much valuable time have been lost in going abobt to re-obtain the height. But as it happened, no guns could have been in a better position for action. On the right and left of them for their protection, were formed the two flank companies of the 5th, and, when the main body thereof succeeded in surmounting the ascent, the line was prolonged to the right of them. Before, however, this could be effected, the guns had commenced to play on the enemy, after a tolerably destructive fashion pouring into their masses in the distance (but within range) well directed discharge of round shot, and sharpnel, and later in the day, as they came to closer quarters, of grape. At the same time the 6th company 5th regiment on the left flank of the battery was not idle;—for the enemy, very soon after the action became general, either strong by the shot or anxiety to decide the day at once, came rushing down into separate bodies, one of cavalry, chiefly circuiting to the right with the evident object of turning us on that flank, and the other of Infantry on the left flank, the greater portion of whom got safly concealed in the recesses of this rugged and extensive ravine, to which I have before alluded, and from whence they kept up a most galling fire on the line of the 5th regiment and while actually under formation. At length they were dislodged from this, but not until 2 of the battalion companies suffered considerably, from their really well directed fire. While this going on, the other body, (of cavalry,) endeavoured to charge up to the guns, but were stopped in this well directed vollen and charge from the Grenadier Company under the most able direction of Lieut. Spence. The gallant conduct of its Soobadar, Soorat Sing, was also most conspicuous on this occasion, and called forth the commendation of all who viewed it, in being attacked by a Spearman while at the head of his men, and whom he cut down himself with cool courage and address. Though too much can scarcely be said in praise of this small party under Lieut. Spence, as by their steadiness and bravery was the enemy's attempt on that Flank, entirely Frustrated, still I must refrain and hasten to a conclusion, for I see my paper is about exhaused These efforts on the part of the enemy having thus signally failed to make any impression, as well as an attempt made about the same tune to get round ot the rear and baggage, in which Captain Codrington's party checked them beautifully, they both at once fled in every direction, and the rou became general. Then it was that the absence of the Cavalry was felt and regreatted; for had they been at hnd to follow up the victory, the slaughter would have been immense, and it must have been one of the most complete affairs ever witnessed. Fortunately Capt. Taylor's party did hear the firing, though at a considerable distance, and immediately cutting across, succeeded in subring between 40 and 50 of the Fugiteves, several with his own hand. Captain Walker's did not however, an entervening range of hills preventing the report of the Guns reaching his *bag* was accordingly something less *weighty*. This contretems was, however, of trifling importance, as distruction was sufficintly great, and every attainable desirable object was gained. Their loss must have been at least 250 or 300 altogether, this we rated at the and subsequent information proves the calculation to have been tolerably correct. Several men of none figured in their list of casualties among them a brother of one of the Chiefs, named Haji Khan. Between 20 and 30 prisoners were taken, some of whom were of importance. From them it has been ascertained that their numbers altogether exceeded 2,500, that all had joined the standard only the previous day—that many others had sworn to do the same, should the resuld of this action be fortunate; and finally, that this position they had chosen, was an old and favourite one of theirs for attacking Cafillas, &c., and it had been found hitherto to be an advantageous one. Undoubtedly it was as staong and good a military position as could have been taken up.

The loss on our side has been rather servere, I regret to remark—viz. nine killed, (eight in the 5th) and about fifty wounded—many of them severely. The 5th alone had 34. When the firing had ceased, and the enemy were fairly dispersed, we collected all the killed and wounded, and had them put on any sort of carriage that could be got hold of, for spare camels there were none. The Doctor (Colquhon) was most, howeve, and unremitting in his exertions, to bring on all the bodies, and this was effected, I am happy to say. We then continued our march to this place, which was reached about 10 A M. The affair last in altogether nearly a couple of hours. The guns were beautifully served, and all did their duty. No more need be said on this head. Captain Woodburn had a horse hit. its recovery is doubtful—a valuable and favourirt charger too. The Artillery had five, two of them severely. What is to be done next is not yet determined. Probably halt here till the arrival of supplies, &c. from Candahar. A day or two more will show. We expect to see Capt. Nicolson very shortly from Guznee with his "sailing orders," as the accredited Political in these parts.

A detachment from the same quarter will most likely accompany him. No time for more—the Cassid just going off.

Camp at Aber Tajee—30 miles. N. E. of Kitat-i-Ghiljee 17th May 1840.

P. S.—I should mention, that the enemy exhibited the most determined courage, and did not appear to entertain the usual dread of Artillery. Instead of taking to their heels, after the first few rounds, as we had been led to expect, they closed on us most manfully This "licking" will, I shrewdly suspect, prevent their ever making head again, and so pave the way for the final setilement of this long misruled and turbulent Ghiljee country.—*Agra Ukhbar, June* 18.

European Intelligence.

FRENCH OPINIONS ON THE ENGLI[illegible]

(*From Galignani's Messenger, May* 5.)

We mentioned lately the incapacity under which our neighbours appear to labour, of attributing any of honest John Bull's actions to their avowed motives. Now this is the more unjust, as John assuredly is not a person who gives himself great trouble to assume a virtue when he has it not. He is too much in the habit of thinking his faults as good as other one's virtues; and never dreams of giving his pride or violence an amiable aspect. There are some vices so completely alien to the national character, that the levity with which they are imputed by foreigners proves one of two things—a vast deal of malice, or a small bump of conscientiousness, or possibly both. If our neighbours look upon these vices with the same horror that we do ourselves, they are inexcusable in imputing them so entirely without evidence. If they do *not—if they* would feel no surprise at hearing such imputations—we leave the inference to be drawn as to their own elevation in the moral scale. We say frankly, that we believe the long habits of free discussion and action, with other qualities and circumstances, which we need not at present notice, have given a higher tone, or, at all events, a greater degree of openness to the English national character, than are easily to be found elsewhere. Our neighbours may be assured that whatever opinion finds extended expression in this country, is a real opinion, and not assumed as a mask of mere egoism. They may also be assured we did not poison Queen Caroline, nor bribe Maroto to make away with his Carlist comrades. "It is astonishing," says Sir Samuel Romilly, in a letter written by him from Paris, during the short peace of 1802, "how much the French are disposed to refine to account for everything that happened in an extraordinary way, and to find deep design and contrivance in the most simple transactions. There is hardly a Frenchman who is not satisfied that Pitt's conduct with respect to the slave trade was only a trap laid for France, and into which she unfortunately fell. I remember to have heard this very thing said in France in 1788, of the measures taken in England to procure the abolition of the Slave Trade. The expedition of Quiberon was, according to this refined way of thinking, undertaken with no object of succeeding in it, but merely to send to their graves all the best naval officers that France had to boast of, and who happened then to be emigrants, and in England; and in this point of view it is considered as a great point of policy, and as one of the achievements which prove Pitt's talents."—(GLOBE.)

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 23, four P. M.:—'The departure for England of the steam-ship *United Kingdom*, last from Gibraltar, in three days, affords me the opportunity of the majority of the Chartist party to the existing Administration continues to develop itself. Letters received from Oporto describe the discipline among the troops of that garrison as absolutely impaired. The Count Das Antas hardly arrived in time to prevent some disgraceful scene of riot and attempt at murder; the son of General Schaulback and two other officers, having escaped with their lives, but very badly wounded by others of their colleagues of the Municipal Guard, assisted by many rioters. Eighty arrobas (2,500 lbs.) of gunpowder had been captured by the police in the very act of being clandestinely introduced into the town of Avein, where, as well as in other places, large portions are supposed to be concealed. A disagreeable occurrence took place the other morning in one of our principal streets, between Captain Ximiner, a gallant A. D. C. of Marshal Saldanha, during the late civil war, and the Deputy for Angolu, M. Meneses, proprietor and editor of the *Paquete de Ultramer*, in consequence of a paragraph in the said journal which censured the marshal's appointment as first A. D C. of the King, Don Fernando, the Queen's consort. Blows were exchanged, and the hon. deputy had the worst of it. The religious feelings and prejudices of the Lisbon inhabitants were put to the test on last Saturday, being the last day in Lent, by the Don Carlos Theatre's being converted into a masquerade ball for the evening. It was likewise on that day that a respectable British resident here abandoned the doctrines of the Church of England and embraced those of Rome, an event which has caused some sensation here.'—(Post.)

* The prescribed channel, for such cases, is through [illegible] Commander in Chief.

THE MARCH TO MONMOUTH.

A SKETCH OF HOME SERVICE.

In consequence of the unlawful risings amongst the Chartists, in different parts of England, and of the late tumultuous outbreak in South Wales, Government found it requisite that a strong military force should be stationed at Monmouth, to which destination a portion of a celebrated corps was directed to march.

The appointed companies set forth in the highest possible spirits. Both men and officers had been so long without active service, that even the present call to Monmouth served to reanimate their drooping spirits, and refresh their long-dormant energies.

The morning of the march commenced with fog and drizzling rain, which continued throughout the day, and terminated towards evening in a heavy shower. On arriving at Cirencester, the officers were most courteously invited by Lord ———, whose family are most hospitable and agreeable. The march from Glocester was long; the roads bad, and the wind bleak, till the companies arrived at Burfield, when they began to descend the hills, which afford a beautiful view of the valley in which the town is situated. Whilst the officers conversed, the soldiers talked and laughed merrily together—listening, now and then, to the few remaining old hands who recounted over and over again their exploits in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

Arriving at Glocester on Christmas day, the officers and men attended church parade at the cathedral. The weather was intensely cold. The chanting was good, and the sermon conveyed that excellent plain sense which is intelligible to the meanest capacity. The city appeared so gloomy and still, that one might almost have supposed a funeral was about to take place, instead of the usual merry-making incidental to the time of year. The companies were, according to custom, billeted upon various inns—the owners of which hailed the approach of the soldiers, whom they were expected to lodge free of expense, with as much cordial feeling as a man would greet the appearance of a mad dog upon his premises!

Old Mr. Blackamoor, the master of an inn, bearing the sign of a blackamoor as large as life, positively refused admittance to the soldiers, declaring "it was all humbug, and he'd never *heerd* such a thing as sodgers comin' in that ere way; and he *war* sartin sure, no more hadn't his father either, for all he'd kep' the Black more one-and-thirty year."

"Then satisfy yourself of the truth of our claims," said Captain Falkner, holding out to the old gentleman the Articles of War: "judge with your own eyes."

"Ay, sir, so I would, if I could; but you see, somehow or another, I haven't got my specs," replied Mr. B, fumbling about in the usual rendevous for that article.

"Sukey! Sukey Ling, I say—bring me my specs!"

"Yes, yes! You wait a bit first,' screamed a sharp Xantippe from within.

"Well—preserve us! How long may this 'ere have been the fashion to billet sodgers upon inns?" despondingly inquired old Mr. Blackamoor. "The world's gone by me, or else I'm gone by *she*; I suppose, though, it's some queer outlandish way they've got from France. I don't like none of them notions—no rail-roads, no plicemen, no balloons—not nothink of the kind. Give me the good old stage-coaches as took a proper time for carrying folks: *I* arn't for no flying through the air like a witch—not I! Give me the good old plain ways. I likes the watchmen, as used to cry the hour, and carry a rattle; and it's my opinion (and I'm sure I'm right!) that the country was safer then nor it is now. When a person got knocked down then, he could get up again, and there was an end on't; but now, the cry is all for the station-house! And what's more than all, I say people an't on better, nor so good, as they was; and I'm sure of one thing—folks don't pay their money so free-like as they did. And Lord knows what's to come of the country! We are sartin sure to have a revolution,—that's clear as mud!" And Mr. as Blackamoor spoke his mind he twirled his thumbs—as he was wont to do in argumentative moods. "If ever I *heerd* tell of such a thing as sodgers being brought into a man's house in this way afore? People may say 'Live and learn,' but where be's I to find beds for this *legium* of men?—sodgers, too! fellows, as will be doin' somethink of all sorts, but good. Sukey!—Sukey, child! bringmy specs. Lord! I shall go crazy! My specs, I tell ye!—I left 'em on the big Bible, in the little parlour."

"Now, Mr. Officer," (having fitted the specs to his nose,) "let me see this here curious paper, as you says you've got here:" and he began poring over the Articles of War which related to the billeting of soldiers on a march.

"Ah! there it is, sure-*ly*. Well, there's no help then,—but I suppose you'll be for leaving us early in the mornin'?"

"Yes, yes, landlord—never fear—we shall not stay with ye long—and I suspect it can't be too short a visit, to please you!" added Captain Falkner, laughing, as he entered the inn to arrange about his men's accommodation for the night.

Supper—or rather dinner—was next to be considered; and Mr. Blackamoor waddled, with some difficulty, down the kitchen stairs, muttering to himself as he went, "Couldn't get rid of the sodgers, for all I tried so hard. Lord! I know'd just as well as he about billeting at inn's and the rest of it;—make 'em pay for it—that's my plan."

Breakfast was no sooner despatched by our gentlemen than they ordered the bill to be sent in, previous to their departure. It was an awful bill; for the landlord, in pursuance of his secret threat, had charged exorbitantly for evry article ordered by the officers.

"Here we comes, my lads!" said Serjeant Merryweather to his comrades. Privates O'Flin and Catskil, as they approached the forest of Dean—"here we comes where all those rascally Chartists burrow like rabbits. Why, it is said they musters hereabout thirty thou and strong. They people lives for the most part underground-like, and only comes out for grub.

O'Flin.—Och, sure! and a mighty dale too fine a place for the devil's own sons is this infigant forest. Murther and a', but I'm ready, and willing now, to take a nice little shot at the rascally buggaboos.

Cats.—Very like you is, Master Pat, and so be's a many others besides you; but you know, we sodger lads must obey orders,—we must wait till the proper time comes, and then we'll do the thing handsomely,—and it strikes me the Chartists won't be apt to relish what they gets from our folks.

Serj.—I tell ye what—there arn't a more chicken-hearted, cowardly set, nowhere, than these Chartists. It's much cry and little wool, with them. Hold up but a pop-gun, and away they runs, falling one a-top of t'other, all on a heap. I'll venture my wife, Kitty Merryweather, could put 'em all to the rout, if so as she was in one of her towering passions, as she's been subject to, poor soul! all her life.

Cats.—Sure? Well, they say every man's back is fitted to his burden. But rally this here Forrest's a flieish sort of a place; something like Amerikey I've a notion.

Serj.—You arn't far wrong there, lad; but how does you know, 'cause you only listed a year ago?

Cats.—Don't I know that just as well as yourself, Serjeant; but I haven't heerd you and others a'talking of that wonderful country for nothing.

Serj.—Well, you'll be likely to see it yourself afore long. I say, would you believe it, this here part of the country's chock full of mines.

O'Flin.—Och! and that's wonderful too. Sure you'll be arter tellin' us all about it, Serjeant?

Serj. (looking important)—Well I don't care if I do. These miners they say, earns 20 to 30 shillins a week; and many on 'em has 5 shillins a day, with house rent free, and plenty of coals. Now why these stupid fellows turn chartists, it puzzles a man to say.

Cats.—Some people never knows when they're well of.

Serj.—Ay, and besides that, there's as many as 40 cottages for the widows of those as died in the works. One of the proprietors of the iron-works was a sensible man, and he didn't like no talking and gossiping with the old and young widows: so what does he do? but shuts up all the front doors of his cottages; but, Lord, it warn't no kind of use, they went on just the same; for women will be women all the world over; one can't expect no otherwise.

O'Flin.—By St. Patrick, the sweet craturs; and it's to be hoped they'll not change, since they can't change for the better at all, at all!

Cats.—Well, Serjeant, go on about the mines.

Serj.—The miners has curious positions to work in; they often sits squatted like Turks, resting their bodies on their heels, so as when they've been long at it, they gets crook'd limbs; and the dampness gives 'em the rheumatiz. The coal-mines is all worked on the level; that means, lads, the entrance into 'em is all worked on a level with the foot of the hill; and they calls the passages as are made in the hills, galleries, and branch galleries; these bes cut in such a way like, as to let the water as comes from the coal, run off at the mouth of the mine. So all the galleries has got a slope more or less, according as the vein o' coal runs that they work. The workmen be for the most like in gangs, with a head man who contracts for the work, and pays the men under him in the gang. In each of these galleries, branches is made in all directions; and the spots where the men works, is called stalls; every man having his stall and his work measured.

Cats.—But I say, Serjeant, how does they bring up the coal from the mines?

Serj.—Why, I'll tell ye, lad; the coal is brought out from the mines in iron-carts, that are drawn by horses, who, poor devils, becomes blind with being always in the dark. These is carried to the bottom of the shaft, where they has baskets ready to take 'em to the top of the hill; they raises the coals by putting water into one bucket, and coals in the 'tother; as soon as the water bucket comes down, it is let out and runs away at the level entrance I told you of afore. Most of the miners gets up by the buckets, and many loses their lives, and what brains they has, by the chains breaking, or losing hold, and so gets dashed to pieces.

O'Flin.—Och! nothin' petiklar pleasant in that same, is there, Misther Catskill?—I ax your pardon, Serjeant; pray go on.

Serj. (with dignity).—Why, you're not a man as has any learning, so I excuses you! When the miners finds what they call Faith, or lump ore, they get something very handsome, besides their usual wages.

Cats.—Indeed, Serjeant, I think mining must be an uncommon profitable profession.

Serj.—Trade, lad, you should say. The Army and Navy is called purfessions! every thing else a man sets hisself to do, is only a trade.—Mind that!

O'Flin.—Troth, Serjeant, I'd give a dale to be as larn'd as you; you is a walkin' dictionary. Why, you gets at the bottom of every thing!

Serj.—Comrade, I reads and thinks incessant!

Cats.—Can you tell us any more about the mines or the miners?

Serj.—Yes, I can. I knows from good authority, that the miners received 2,000 pounds wages, a few months ago, and that they haven't paid one farthing of their debts out of it: but keeps it all hoarded up. Now this arn't for no good purpose; there's something more than meets the heir here. But I say, my lads, the company's called to attention; and here we are.

"Pray, waiter," inquired Lieutenant Knowles, who with Lester had walked on before the men, and reached the inn previous to their arrival; "is the baggage come in yet?"

"No sir, no baggage whatsomenever," replied an elderly man, the waiter, doubling a cloth between his two hands, and keeping the door open with an outstretched leg.

"Umph! what's to be done then? we are wet through, and want something to put on."

Now Jericho, the waiter, who cherished the most enthusiastic admiration for the Army, and all persons and things connected with it, kept his head turned on one side, and muttered in an under tone of voice to himself, whilst he pressed the cloth fervently to his heart,—"Good God! Oh! wretched man! the only shirt I have in change, is gone to the wash; my drawers, alas! is gone to be pieced. Heavens! what a glorious opportunity is here denied me of serving the brave defenders of my country."

"I should be very glad to have some dry clothing, I confess," said Lester.

Jericho here slapped his own forehead with a desperate violence, that would have done honour to Edmund Kean himself. Knowles and Lester turned suddenly round, supposing the man must be mad at least.

"I want to buy some socks and drawers, waiter; can you tell me where to go?"

"And think myself too highly favoured, sir, to be the humble agent of the purfession I honours," answered the waiter. May "I be permitted to go before you, to give notice of the honour you intend our shopkeeper?"

"You may,' said Knowles' ready to laugh in the poor man's face; but checking himself till he had actually disappeared:—but Jericho's mode of leaving the room was more trying than all the rest, for he took care never his tura to back like the courtiers preceding her Majesty; he bowed—then turned and ran a little way, till he reached the door; and then Knowles and Lester amused themselves with a hearty laugh at his expence.

In a few minutes, however, the obliging waiter returned, and they were ushered into the shop by obsequious attendant. A fat man, with rosy cheeks, and red velveteen waistcoat, which made him appear very like Cock Robin, served them with the requisite articles. The bargain was soon made, and sent home. Our officers commenced changing their wet clothing; but presently a new difficulty was started, for they had no dry coat, nor trowsers.

"Ring the bell, Knowles, my boy," said Lester.

"Was it you, gentleman of the military purfession, as ringed?" humbly inquired a submissive voice outside the door.

"Lester, do for heaven's sake open the door; I dare not, for I know I should burst out laughing in the poor devil's face."

"Waiter," said Lester, "my good fellow, we re still in a very awkward dilemma for we've no dry trowsers nor coats—nor any slippers to put on. Can you help us out of our trouble? I'm are you look so sympathising, that you will if you can.'

Jericho clapped his hands in ecstasy—then bowed with an air of reverential devotion, that towards England's Hero, the Duke himself, could scarcely have been exceeded. "Ah! sir," sighed he" a fire is lighted in my mind, that can never—never be squench'd; it smokes, it has long been smoking; but you, sir, it is reserved for you alone, to apply a lucifer match."

"Indeed, my good fellow!" smiled Lester, who considered the man's senses quite gone, but who wished to spare his feelings the mortification of hearing the peals of laughter that proceeded from Knowles within the room.

'But now for the coasts and trowers, and slippers; by all means make haste and bring them.s'

"'Tis done! tis over! i'tant no use to strive again natur! I'll list, I'm determined, and entered the military purfession!" ejaculated Jericho as he descended the stairs' and took but one step from the top to the bottom, so lost was he in the contemplation of his future fortunes.

A gentle tap soon proclaimed his return; and two blue coasts with buttons like warming pans—pockets that seemed interminable, and a couple of pair of trowsers like sacks, were laid on the chair.

"Take your choice, Knowles." said Lester, "though I don't think there's much to choose between them."

Knowles put on the first pair, the trowsers hung like bags upon his legs. Leters laughed loudly whilst Knowles shuffled uneasily about in his new vestments, only half pleased at his friend's exuberant mirth.

"When you've quite done laughing at me, put your own on," drily remarked Knowles.

Lester accordingly assumed his Brobdignag clothing—then for the coats! But here all description must fall short of the effect produced, and Knowles and Lester at length sat down laughing at each other. Knowles ordered a bottle of soda water, and conned over an old volume of the Life of Wellington, the property of Jericho, who kept it like the jewel of his eyes wrapt up in stiff newspaper.

Lester occupied his time in inditing an epistle to his mother. Tap, tap, was now heard at the door, and the voice of the waiter.

"The officers and soldiers is all come, sir,' said he, with a face brimfull of 'military' ardour, and I've got your dry clothes, sir."

This, indeed, was welcome news. The gentlemen soon resumed their own habiliments, and joined their companions.

In the afternoon, Serjeant B. requested to speak with Captain Falkner. It was merely to inform his Captain that Jericho Hicks, the waiter, had declared his intention to enlist into their regiment. "I thinks the man too old, sir," continued Serjeant B, "and I told him so; but he wouldn't hear of it, and bringed out a cetificate, which proved him to be sixty years of age at once! He went about like one distract, when I told him it couldn't be!'

Captain Falkner, who had already heard his subaltern's account of the waiter, recommended Serjeant B. to treat him gently, and to humour him. "There is no doubt all this will be put out of his head when we are gone," added the Captain. However, Jericho continued to look very lackadaysical the whole evening; and the next morning, ere the companies departed, he had wrought himself into a high fever, and could not leave his bed. Lester and Knowles, however, who sincerely pitied the poor creature, purchased two large coloured prints of the battle of Waterloo, and presented them to him, to his exceeding joy and inexpressible comfort. They then quitted him, with his eyes fixed on the pictures in ecstasy—his mind lost in the contemplation of so precious an acquisition—and, as they had hoped and intended, entirely diverted from his former notions of enlisting in the "military purfession!" The party continued their march to Monmouth.

On Saturday night preceding the outbreak at Newport, a delegate from one of the manufacturing towns waited upon Frost, and tried to induce him to postpone the attack, alleging as a reason, that the Chartist bodies were not sufficiently prepared—that he was premature in his plans—and must, therefore, fail in the attempt.

To this Mr. Frost replied—

"It is too late!—five thousand men are already on the march! It is impossible!—we must run the chance! In one half-hour from this time, all the passes will be stopped, and nobody can be allowed to go up or down; and unless you mount your horse instantly, and make the best of your way back, you will be detained, and I cannot prevent it."

On the morning of the trial of Frost, the town presented considerable bustle and excitement. The trial awakened very general interest and curiosity; and those persons who could possibly get admitted into the court-house, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity.

Frost is of middle stature, stout, and well proportioned. The expression of his face, as he appeared standing at the bar on his trial, was singularly mean and unprepossessing: his eye is dull and small; the mouth perfect straight, and the lips without curve. As he leant one arm upon the bar, covering the lower part of his face with his hand, the spectator could not fail to remark how utterly unsuited he was by Nature to lead a rebel band; men who, however lawless and misguided, are generally much influenced by the personal appearance and manly bearing of their chief.

The demeanour of Frost, during his trial, was that of a man fully impressed with his critical situation; although many people, especially his own son-in-law, had assured him of a favourable issue and a free pardon. He stood calm and unmoved; and except during the evidence of the Mayor, when at times his countenance exhibited signs of scorn and contempt, he betrayed no sort of emotion.

The Court displayed a great deal of talent upon the trials, although the principal interest terminated with Frost, and the court-house was comparatively deserted at the trial of Jones.

There is no doubt that Frost's great inducement to head the Chartists at Newport arose out of a deadly hatred to Sir Thomas Philips and to Mr. Protheroe—to the former, particularly, in consequence of two law suits which the Mayor had gained over Frost; who thus urged on by his feelings of enmity to both persons, consented to lead those semi-barbarians, the Chartists, and eventually lost sight of the evil consequences which a failure in the prosecution of their schemes must draw upon him.

Feargus O'Connor was a constant attendant at the Court, especially during Frost's trial: his physiognomy is by no means a bad one; he has a high forehead, a *nez retrousse*, and seems to be a powerfully built man. It is said, Feargus was put in possession of the money collected from the prisoners, and others, for the purpose of paying Counsel for all three; and that when Zepahniah Williams and Jones were about to be brought forward, and Counsel employed in their defence, the money so entrusted was found to have been all expended on the trial of Frost. Williams and Jones, therefore (the former, who had his own share contributed 100*l*.), were obliged to employ very inferior counsel, who, it was believed, merely undertook their cause that he might hear himself talk, and greatly to the annoyance of the Judges, who stood up once or twice during his long-winded speeches to stretch their legs. On one of these days, Feargus O'Conner met apparently with some paragraph in the newspaper not exactly to his liking; upon which he snatched up a sheet of paper, filled it with writing, and, having sealed and directed it as a letter, he turned to a bystander and remarked, "You see how very easy it is to write a leading article!"

Feargus was closely watched by the police whilst he remained at Monmouth; he never moved without their knowledge and observation. A rumour went abroad that he fully intended being present, in a case of an attempt to rescue the prisoners, should they be ordered for execution. Some of the Riflemen entered the court-house for the express purpose of having a good look, that they might be enabled to know him again in the crowd.

There were a great number of special constables at the Westgate during the riot at Newport. The deposition of these men, and of the various witnesses on the trial, caused much laughter in court.

One gentleman, it was stated, upon hearing the firing, did not consider himself safe below, so up stairs he ran, and threw himself under a bed; but there after a time, still doubting his security, he mounted into the garret, and there remained till the firing had ceased. The gentleman, it appeared considered himself of no use without fire-arms, so he thought his wisest course was to take care of himself.

One lady and gentleman left a neighbouring town, and came to Newport for security only the day before the riot: these worthy people were in bed at the commencement of the outbreak; of which they received a most abrupt and unpleasant announcement, by the door of their bedroom bursting violently open, and a waiter rushing in, and, making a sudden dive under the bed, calling out, "The Chartists are coming! The Chartists are coming!" Nor could any persuasions induce the affrighted man to quit his position till all seemed quiet, when he was dragged out by the heels, calling for mercy.

One man, upon the alarm of the mob, betook himself to the back part of his house, congratulating himself on having discovered a secure retreat which had been thought of by nobody else: he walked up to the copper, full of hope, and hastily attempted to raise the lid, when, lo! a head popped up, and exclaimed (accompanied by a chorus of other voices), "We're all full here! You can't come in!" Upon which the disappointed man started across the fields, and never looked behind for fear of seeing a Chartist running after him with a pike.

Between one person and the Counsel the following dialogue took place:—

Counsel.—Pray, where might you be on the morning of the riot?

Answer.—At the Westgate. I was a special constable.

Coun.—What did you do when the place was attacked?

Ans.—I thought I was of no use there, and I went away through the back premises to another part of the town, where I might be of more service. I saw a police-officer go away, and I thought it best to go and assist him.

Coun.—After that, where did you proceed?

Ans.—I went home to my wife and children.

Coun.—Oh, you went home to your wife and children; and so you were of opinion *that* was the best way of assisting the police-officer?

Ans.—Yes.

Another man, and by far the most spirited preserver of the peace, remained at the open door of his house, till one of the rioters had fired a gun within an inch of his head, which nearly stunned him, when *he* began, also, to think that he was of no use, and accordingly took his departure.

One of the principal witnesses on the trial of Frost, but whose evidence, for reasons unknown, was suppressed, was Israel Ferman, the Welsh Mu-

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lin, herbalist, sorcerer, &c. This man originally was a half-caste Indian; he served in the navy for many years under some of our celebrated commanders, of whom he could relate many entertaining anecdotes. His age is ninety years; he has a large family, and, at his present advanced age, he has now lately married a second time. The appearance of Israel Ferman is very singular: he has a fine, expansive forehead, a bold, piercing eye, and regular features; he wears his hair in long grey curls which reach to his shoulders; his beard grows out on end, like the back of an irritated porcupine. He is extremely active, and his limbs as pliant as a boy's; report says he is double-jointed; but that is a point which cannot be decided in these notes.

Many letters were sent to the three Judges; and two, in particular, to the Chief Justice—one warning him not to condemn the prisoners, and asking if he knew where bad Judges went to when they died; and a second letter from a Quaker at Newport, declaring he had the authority of Scripture to prove that we were not bound to obey the Queen; for the Bible expressly says the woman is *to* obey, and not to *be* obeyed.

It was entertaining to observe the various occupations of the Counsel during the intervals when the Judges retire for refreshment. One took physic out of a phial; another poured into his mouth wine or spirits from a certain ambiguous-looking stone-bottle; some munched sandwiches; and the Solicitor-General sat with a large tumbler of jelly, and launched it into his mouth as though he feared it would dissolve before he could derive the full benefit of its nutritious qualities; and to crown the whole, Feargus O'Connor took snuff out of every man's box but his own.

The public, through various channels, have constanty been led to believe that the prisoners, during their confinement, were deeply repentant, and that their appearance had undergone a considerable change for the worse. This, however, was not the case, since, to the last hour of their stay in goal, they confidently expected to receive a free pardon; and, buoyed up by these hopes, they enjoyed themselves to the utmost. On the occasion of their removal, when ordered by the officer on duty to rise, the prisoners eagerly inquired where they were going; and, when informed of the intention to send them away, they one and all declared "they would rather be hanged than carried off in the dark in that manner."

Government certainly acted most judiciously, and, at the same time, most mercifully, in thus suddenly, and by night, removing the prisoners; for, had not this wise precaution been taken, attempts would undoubtedly have been made to rescue them on the road to Chepstow. Great expense must have been incurred in placing such a sufficient force over them as would have insured their safe arrival at that place, and much loss of life might have been the consequence, besides the chance of losing the prisoners in the confusion; whereas, they were quietly carried away by a few policemen and an escort of Lancers, and hardly any one, except the officers on duty, were present on the removal. When Frost, Williams, and Jones were brought out, several of the bystanders exclaimed, "Never mind, Frost, never mind; we'll soon have you back!"

It is the generally-conceived opinion that Chartism is confined to the mines and manufacturing districts: such an idea, however, is wholly erronous, since, numerous as are the miners, amounting, in the forest of Dean alone, to 30,000 men; and, independently of that class of persons, who are actuated by those principles, Chartism has taken a vast and universal sweep throughout England and Scotland; and it is greatly to be feared that Chartist principles will be found more deeply rooted than is at present supposed. Indeed, had Frost succeeded in his attack upon Newport, there is little doubt but one day only would have proved sufficient to show the wide march it has taken. The monster, even now, only sleeps; but, in that quiescent state, is gaining strength and power from a temporary repose. Chartism waits only a favourable moment, and leaders of a bolder and more adventurous character, to rear its head and to break out afresh.

E. P. N.

[*United Service Journal for May.*

A DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL NOTICE OF ADEN LATELY CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

(*Concluded from our last issue.*)

The Arabs composing these tribes are much alike in characters they are treacherous, cruel, and adepts in every species of deceit—fond of money, they will perform almost any action to obtain it. In their transactions amongst themselves bad faith is invariably displayed; and no Arab will trust his ably displayed; and no Arab will trust his neighbour unless he possesses ample security that he will fulfil his engagement. It is due to them to add, that they are brave, high-spirited, and totally devoid of that servillity which usually characterizes Asiatics. In person they are rather slightly made, but display muscle, are very active, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Their dress is a coloured (generally blue) cloth, with a fringe to it, wound round the middle, and reaching halfway down the thigh; this, and a kind of handkerchief tied upon their long matted hair, composes all their garments. Every man carries a crease, or *jumbheer*, with a curved blade, and most carry matchlocks swords, which latter are short and well balanced. The pouches are ornamented according to the rank or wealth of the owner; one contains balls and fine priming powder, the charging powder being carried in a horn. Iron is found near Sana, and worked up there, but it is soft, and most of the arms are manufactured in Hadramaut. The Jews in Aden amount to about 500; they were ill treated by the Arabs, and are delighted with their change of masters. Both men and women are chiefly employed in spinning, and in weaving a coarse kind of cloth. However, there are amongst them silversmiths, coppersmiths, and stone-cutters. When young, the women are very pretty, and quite fair. The Banians are natives generally of Poorpunder and Cutch, and are much the same as their brethren in India. The Soomalis are a race of shepherds, from the coast between Cape Guradafui and Zeyla: their number in Aden is always fluctuating.

Coffee would, were the communication with the interior free, be brought to Aden in large quantities for exportation; but at present very little finds its way there, the risk being too great. Madder, called *fooah* by the Arabs, is brought from the hills, as is a red dye, termed *furm*, (aspasia,) shaped like the coffee berry. Both these articles are shipped annually for the Indian market. From Burbura comes the best frankincense, *lúbán lídi*, that brought from Hadramaut, and exported at *Sháhúr*, near Macalla, *luban Shúhúri*, being of an inferior quality. Gum Arabic, myrrh, mastic, benzoin, (from which a rich oil is extracted,) ambergris, *filahfilah*, the odoriferous bark of a tree used in perfumes, hides, ivory, ostrich feathers, and ebony, are likewise brought from Burbura and the adjacent ports. Socotra, famous for its aloes, sends that drug to Aden; the honey of Yemen is deservedly esteemed. Sharks' fins form an article of export to China.

From the beginning of October till the end of March the climate is very cool and pleasant, the thermometer being seldom above 80d. April and May are the hottest months, when a hot wind sometimes blows. In June, July, and August, a wind from the west, called the Shumal, blows with excessive violence: it is very dry, and brings with it clouds of dust.

The native part of the Aden force would not appear to have been very healthy; boils, resolving themselves into bad ulcers, and rheumatism were very prevalent, and in many cases fatal. The Europeans were much more free from sickness; no particular disease obtained amongst them. Rain does not fall regularly, two or three years often passing without any, except occasional showers; April is, however, the month in which it may be expected. The nearest port of Mahomed Ali to Aden is Tasa, sixty-five miles distant in a direct line. Hodeida, where he has 3000 Egyptian troops, is his largest station on the confines of Yemen. Mocha is garrisoned by only 300 men. The Pacha has not during the past year (1839) made much progress in his design of subjecting the whole of Yemen to his arms. The murder of Sheik Hussain, Chief of the Bin Alli Sand, in the end of 1838, when invited to a conference by the Egyptian General, where he was basely pistoled in the tent of audience, has much exasperated that tribe against him; and Sheik Sherzabee, the head of a neighbouring tribe, and a near relative of the murdered chief, has hitherto successfully withstood his enemies in the mountainous districts of his country. The pay of the Pacha's soldiers is dreadfully in arrears, and they are constantly deserting; they come to Aden, and from thence find their way to Bagdat. Besides being remarkably fine-looking men, they appear to possess all the requisites towards making good soldiers. It is difficult to say what line of policy we should adopt in our conduct towards the Foutalee and Abdallee tribes, who have so unceremoniously declared war against us; and have almost completely succeeded in preventing any communication between Aden and the interior, thereby causing great inconvenience both to the British troops and the inhabitants of the town. One thing is certain, and that is, we must always be prepared with a sufficient force to prevent the bare possibility of anything happening by the snowball gathering size and bursting. It will be admitted that 900 men, of whom not more than 350 are Europeans, is a very small number to defend such a place as Aden, and it is, therefore, to be hoped some vigorous measures will be adopted; for, at present, we are not occupying a very proud position in Arabia. Perhaps we could not do better than restore the power of the Imaum of Sana, or, imitating the French at Algiers, take Yemen for ourselves.

P. S.—Since the above article was penned reinforcements have been sent from Bombay to Aden; and the force now there, including both Europeans and natives, amounts to between 1700 and 1800 men, of whom 160 are artillery. At the outpost, at the Daruh-el-Arabi, or Turkish Wall, as it is usually called, are constantly 360 men, with 14 pieces of ordnance. The heights in the rear, which separate the Wall from the town, are likewise well fortified. A wing of the 16th B. N. I. is also under orders for Aden.

All, however, that has as yet been done has been to stand on the defensive. The Arabs are every day to be observed from the Wall, prowling about in the distance, and ready to pounce down upon any unlucky straggler who may chance to wander out of the range of the guns, and carry him off into the interior. There appears little doubt but that the Sultan has been instigated to his treacherous conduct towards the Indian Government by Mahomed Ali. Indeed it is currently stated in Aden, that positive proof of his intrigues has been obtained by our Political Agent, and transmitted to the Government in India. The terms are said to be these; the Pacha to have the sea-coast and towns thereon—including, of course, Aden—and the interior to be given up to its ancient owners, the Arabs.

THE MARKETS.—LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 1

SUGAR—We have a better assortment of West India Raw on show, owing to recent arrivals of the new crop; and some of the Sugars being in excellent condition, a good demand has been experienced. Antigua fine bright grocery brought 72s, good ditto 70s to 71s; Jamaica middling bright grocery 68s, and low brown Berbice 62s. The cause of the high prices and healthy state of the market is attributable to the very reduced stocks of all kinds of Raw Sugar for home use, while deliveries are greatly on the increase, and supplies come in slowly.—MAURITIUS: Sales have comprised 12,500 bags, the whole was sold with avidity; low greyish brown at 59s. foxy dry brown 62s to 63s 6d, low yellow 64 to 65s, grey 66s to 66s 6d, middling and good middling yellow 67s to 68s 6d, good bright yellow 69s, and fine 70s to 71s 6d, a few lots at 72s per cwt.—EAST INDIA: Grocers have manifested an increasd desire to purchase Bengal. The sales comprised 5952 bags, and met with eager buyers; fine white dry realised 72s 6d to 73s, good dry white 70s 6d to 71s, low to good middling greyish white 68-6d to 70s, fine yellow 67s to 68s. The market for Foreign East India continues quiet, the demand being exclusively confined to refiners, who from the firmness of holders and the bad supply, are obliged to pay former prices. The transactions by private treaty are confined to about 2000 bags Manilla at 22s to 23s for fair brown, with small lots of Siam at extreme prices. The only auction consisted of 786 bags Cochin China, which found buyers at 22s 6d to 24s 6d for low greyish white damp, and 21s 6d to 22s for damaged—FOREIGN: Market quiet, with little or no change in prices. A floating cargo of 1670 boxes white Havannah has been disposed of at about 39s deliverable at Archangel.—REFINED: Grocers brought freely, prices further improved; standard lumps selling at 34s, low lumps 80s to 82s. Piecs are in great demand, fine we quote 70s to 74s per cwt. In bastardds large business done at rather higher rates. Treacle sells briskly 33s 9d to 36s 6d. A good demand for bonded crushed Sugar, prices firm at 34s 9d to 35s. Hambro' loaves sell well at 37s to 39s for 10 and 14lb. loaves.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES—In good request; 300 puns. changed hands privately. Demerara low and middling at 35s to 39s, fair St. Kitts 34s, with a parcel of 132 puns. St. Lucia of low dark quality at 32s to 33s 6d.

COFFEE—The British Plantation market continues to wear a dull appearance. A sale of 40 casks 190 barrels, consisting of Berbice, St. Lucia, and Dominica, went off with heaviness, about half only finding buyers. Berbice middling colourg sold at 114s to 117s 6d, fine fine ordinary colourg 112s, fine ordinary pale 105s to 106s; St. Lucia low middling colourg 110s, and Dominica low middling 109s to 109s 6d, fine ordinary rather pale 103s. In Ceylon transactions unimportant: by auction 142 bags only offered, and sold at 92s 6d to 94s for good ordinary dull mixed colourg and pale. There is better supply of Mocha at market, holders accepted rather easier prices for the lower qualities, but good sorts still maintain high rates. By auction 177 bales offered; the bulk was bought in small brown yellowish mixed 125s, pale yellow mixed 115s. In Sumatra and Samarang nothing done; 86 bags of former at sale were bought in, very ordinary brown damaged and dusty at 42s 260 bags African Coffee were disposed of at 75s for very small yellow. Brazil and St. Domingo imported via Cape of Good Hope scarcely inquired after. A few parcels of Java sold privately, but the sound of 481 bags offered at sale was bought in, fine ordinary colourg, rather small, at 68s; while the damaged sold, first class 63s to 63s 6d. Notwithstanding some holders of Foreign show a disposition to realise at somewhat easier rates, the demand is yet dull, and purchases are limited to 700 bags Rio at 44s 6d to 47s for good and fine ordinary, and a parcel of 500 bags good ordinary St. Domingo (part of cargo of a ship bound to Hamburgh, and deliverable there at 45s per cwt.

COCOA—West India descriptions scarce. By auction 84 barrels 200 bags Trinidad; best lots were chiefly bought in 62s 6d to 63s for good middling dark red; the remainder sold, dark greyish red 60s to 61s 6d, fair grey 59s 6d, dark rather mouldy 58s.

NUTMEGS—Fair business done. The sales contained 20 casks 23 chests, which nearly all found buyers; good fair bold brown Bencoolen at 4s 3d, brown Bencoolen mixed with smalls at 4s, and much limed mixed Cape 3s 3d to 3s 4d. Amboyna middling first mixed small little, limed were bought in at 3s 9d per lb.

CLOVES—At sale 61 bags 27 es, admissible for home consumption, were partly bought in; Bencoolen good fair bold bright 1s 4d to 1s 5d, and Amboyna rather dull greyish 1s 2d, very dull and dark 9d per lb. 3 casks Amboyna, for exportation only, were bought in 1s 3d for good middling bright, and 35 bags Bonbon, also for exportation only, at 11d for good fair bright.

MACE—15 casks 70 chests offered at sale were partly sold, good fair bright mixed Bencoolen 5s 1d to 5s 6d, middling bright dark like Bencoolen 4s 7d to 4s 8d; few lots of ordinary bright chaffy were bought in 1s 9d per lb.

CASSIA LIGNEA—A parcel of 100 chests offered at sale, which has been put up several times before and bought in, was disposed of at 78s for middling coarse but good colour; this was considered to be its full value.

COTTON.—Sales to-day comprised 8850 bales Surat, 1580 Madras, and 1460 Bengal. The quality generally was indifferent, and about two thirds only were disposed of. Surat ordinary to good fair brought 3¾d to 4¼d, Madras 4⅜d to 4¾d, and Bengal ordinary to good 4d to 4¼d per lb.

PIMENTO—The demand languid; 545 bags at sale were, however, chiefly sold at from 3d to 3¼d per lb. for middling bright mixed with rather coarse, and 2¾d for ordinary.

PEPPER—Steady; 248 bags ordinary greyish Malabar at sale sold at 4d to 4⅛d per lb. White not much inquired after; 58 bags at sale were chiefly bought in at 8¾d to 9¼d yer lb. for good fair mixed greyish.

CINNAMON—The quarterly sales took place on Monday; they contained 1713 bales Ceylon, and 262 chests Malabar. There was a desire on the part of merchants to realise, and considerable heaviness prevailed, not one half put up was disposed of. First sort sold at 3d to 9d per lb. advance on last sales; second sort 3d to 6d lower; and per lb. advence on last sales; scond sart 3d to 9d third and broken sorts about the same as lastn sales.

TEA—At the sales, which closed on Friday, there was a dull demand for Green Tea, and prices gave way in most instances 2d to 3d per lb; but they went off better than was expected. In other sorts no change of moment occured. Congou fully supported previous rates, and Canton Bohea, which sold at 2s 2d to 2s 3d, was considered to have fetched its full value. The principal breaks of Congu were withdrawn and bought in ta hight prices. merchants being unwilling to accept presen rates. It is estimated that about 10,000 packages, or 650,000 lbs. weight were sold (of which 5 500 pkgs. or 356,000 lbs. weight consisted of Green Tea) at the following prices, viz.:—Canton Bohea (2s 1d duty) 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Congou mixed blackish left 2s 5¾d to 2s 6d, blackish leaf and rather strong 2s 6¼d to 2s 7d, ditto strong 2s 8d, ditto and pekoe flavour 2s 8d to 2s 9½d; Twankay, ordinary 2s 5½d to 2s 6d; good to fine Hyson kind 2s 6¼d to 2s 9d; Hyson ordinary 2s 7d to 2s 8d, middling to good 2s 9d to 2s 10d, fine 3s to 3s 6½d; young Hyson (exportation only 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; Orange Pekoe good and fine scented 3s only 1s to 3¼d to 1s 10½; Orange Pekos good and fine scente 3s to 3s 3d; Caper common in small boxes 2s 6d 2s 7½d; Flowery Pekoe fine 3s 4d 3s to 5d; Imperial 2s 8½d; to 3s 5d; Gunpwder 2s 1 1d to 4s per lb. No ordinary Congous or Suchongs sold.—Little alteration has taken place in prices of Free-trade, and nearly the whole of the business has been done at cash prices. Common Congou sold at 2s 4d, Twankay 2s 5d for immediate payment. Some holders, however, of Company's Congou having shown a desire to realise it has declined to 2s 3½d to 2s. 3¾d per lb. for cash, at which there are now only partial buyers.—At sale yesterday 500 chests of Tea (for export only) were partly sold at full prices: Hyson 1s 11d to 2s 4d. and Gunpowder 2s 6d per lb.

FRUIT—44 butts 6 caroteels Patras Currants damaged sold by auction at 75s to 78s; 428 barrels Chesme Raisins, part damaged, were sold at 32s to 35s for bad and slight, a few lots were bought in at 36s. Fine Valencia Raisins and fine Patras Currants continue scarce, and are wanted.

RICE—Fair demand for Bengal, chiefly for home consumption, but holders mostly demand higher prices which, with the limited quantity offering, has restricted business. Sales comprised 4470 bags about half only were disposed of—good middling bold, little dust, at 14s 6d, two lots 15s; middling small, good colour rather dustry at 13s to 13s 6d. The remainder was bought in, middling dusty white at 13s 6d. 1000 bags of good yellow were bought in at 10s 6d per cwt. In other East India little business done. 300 bags dusty and broken Bombay went at 12s to 12s 6d. Carolina for consumption remains at firmer prices, 36s being paid for first quality. Java is sought after; 2669 bags at sale were disposed of, middling to good bold white 11s to 14s 6d.

SAGO—Demand for Pearl limited, business is almost confined to a sale of 633 cases 255 bags, which went off without spirit, and a decline of per cwt. was established, but nearly the whole was sold; good meddling white greyish 23s, middling mixed rather dustry 21s to 22s, low middling dull greyish dusty 20s, and law rather brownish 18s to 18s 6d. Common is very little inquired after at present high rates, and chief part of 713 bags offered at sale was bought in at 14s 6d to 15s per cwt.

SPIRITS—Rui market is flat. Brandy is steady. Geneva not much in request.

TOBACCO—Market quiet, and with the exception of 90 hhds. good Virginia Leaft sold at 7[illegible] per lb. for export, there has been nothing done worth reporting.

SALTPETRE—No sales of Rough, which produced more firmness in market, but no material increase in demand; upon the whole, however, fair business done, and purchases of the lower qualities cannot now be made with that facility as dusing last week. British Refined is in fair request at former prices.

INDIGO—Market for East India quiet but steady; the purchases of the week have been nearly confined to better qualities of Bengal for export, and no change can be quoted from the established rates of the late auctions. The clearances from the warehouses are large; the stock is small, but supplies of the new crop are at hand. At sale 150 serons Guatimal chiefly sold at full and in some cases rather higher prices, 350 serons Carraccas partly sold at 3d to 4d per lb. decline.

COCHINEAL—150 bags Honduras at sale went off briskly at an advance of 2d to 3d per lb, except for inferior sorts, which were not more than 1d per lb. dearer; every lot sold.

LAC DYE—At sales of 1372 chests there was a desire to realise, and low prices in consequence ruled, but nearly the whole was sold; dimond I at 2s 3d to 2s 3½d, Muzapore B at 1s to 1s 6½d, C and R at 1s to 1s 1d T C and E Mat 9½ 610 low earthy and inferior qualities without mark at 4d to 8½d per lb.

OILS—The generally is in unimally dull state, and prices for the most part are nominal.

TALLOW—Market remains very quiet, and prices little better than nominal P. Y. on sprit 49s 9d to 50s and new ot arrive the last three months 49s to 49s 6d per cwt.

HEMP—212 bales Sunn at sale sold at £14 to £15 10s per ton

TURPENE—In Bough t not single transaction worthy of remark but holders are firm Spirits dully of sale, but no reduction can be quoted in prices

BRIMSTON—Notwithstanding the hostilities between this country and the Neapolitan Government, this article does not attract much attention Few sales have been made and the price is unsolicitored; but the holders are firm.

COALS—Adair's 17s 6d—Cort's Hartley 20s—Wylam 19d—Killing-worth 19s—Lumbton 22s 3d 6d—Pemberton 16s 6d—Russell's 22s 3d.

EASTER, IN A RURAL DISTRICT,

The mode in which the above "Christian Festival" has been observed in a district within a short distance from Manchester may be judged by the following facts:—On Monday several thousands of blackguards and thieves from Manchester assembled to witness and lay bets on the issue of a pitched battle, fought in eight hours and eighteen minutes, and containing 121 rounds, at Street-bridge, near Royston, when both the combatants were much injured, and one, it was supposed, could not recover. On Tuesday, a fight took place near a beer-shop at Spring Vale, in Smedley; two men, named Worth and Fletcher, both above middle age, were the ring-keepers; and after the battle Fletcher went up to Worth, in the beer shop, and, swearing at him, said he had shown unfair play, and he would kill him. He made the words good, for he straight knocked him down, kicked him, and concluded by jumping upon him. Worth died on the spot, and Fletcher made his escape. On Wednesday, a man named Butterworth, a widower, with two children, and a most quiet man withal, met at Middleton another named Hilton, to whom he owed a few shillings; he mentioned the circumstance to the latter, and Hilton said he could not have the money at a more acceptable time. Kutterworth then gave Hilton a few shillings, and the latter took Butterworth to a public-house, and paid for a pint of ale; Butterworth then paid for one, and they kept alternately paying and drinking until a dispute arose as to whose turn it was to pay, when Rutterworth at last said Hilton had robbed him of some silver. Hilton got up and stripped, to be examined, as he afterwards said, but some blows took place, and Butterworth, who was crippled on one leg, fell under the seat, and was lifted up and died in a few minutes. The scenes of folly, violence, and beastly intemperance, which have been prevalent during the week, are sufficient to make the heart sick. Such are our working classes at the dawn of a bounteous season.—(Manchester Chronicle.)

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